THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 215. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is officially announced that the British government has accepted the plan submitted by the Provincial delegates for the union of the Canadian provinces.

Jan. 25.—A Canadian railway, to cost for £4,000,000 sterling, guaranteed by the British government, is soon to be put into the market to raise money.

Quite a number of fires have occurred at Greenock lately, and in all cases they are suspected to be the work of incendiaries.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Telegrams from all departments of the empire express dissatisfaction with the proposed reforms in the policy of the government.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the measures recently put forward by the Emperor Napoleon.

The official journal of Copenhagen denies that the Danish government has any intention of selling the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The members of the German confederation have agreed to the scheme proposed by the Prussian government.

Jan. 25.—Count Bismarck declines a seat in the German Diet.

The Diet is to meet for the first time on the 24th of February.

The Duchies have been formally annexed to the German Confederation.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is reported that the government of Prussia has asked Austria why the troops of the latter are being concentrated in Galicia.

There is a report that a new frontier line will be made between the territories of Austria and Italy.

SPAIN.—Paris, Jan. 23.—Information has been received that the workingmen are riotously assembling in the streets of Madrid. They clamour for bread. A serious outbreak is anticipated, and the government is taking measures to meet it.

The U. S. war steamer Swatara, with John H. Surratt on board, arrived at Port Mahon, Minorca, Balearic Islands, recently, and after coaling sailed again for the United States.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—Great interest is felt in this city and through Greece generally on the subject of Gen. Kalamezis' mission to Washington. Help is confidently expected from the great republic.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French, Russian and Prussian governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte upon the Eastern question.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Despatches state that the Cretan war has ended, and that the volunteers have gone back to Greece.

The New York Herald's Berlin correspondent gives an outline of a plan just proposed in Germany for the partition of the Turkish empire and the obliteration of the Porte's government, which if carried out simultaneously and in the interests of the Christian subjects of the Sultan particularly, by Russia and Austria, would be likely to effect the object without bloodshed. Russia takes to herself the credit of being the only sincere friend of the oppressed people of the Turkish provinces, and the entire subject was discussed with serious attention both by the statesmen and people of that empire. Russia watches the progress of the Austrian agitation in Poland with much anxiety, and is likely to anticipate the Hapsburg movement by a bold counter stroke.

The *Liberte* has the following:—It would be vain to deny what is being plotted in secret,—the division of the Ottoman empire between Russia and England, one of them cordial allies of Prussia, their not disinterested instrument. England is to have Egypt; Russia the whole of Germany; Russia to have Turkey from which, however, would be cut out a kingdom of Greece of a suitable size for King George, the son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the English throne. and brother-in-law also to the presumptive heir to the throne of Muscovy, and therefore the bond of union between Russia and England. Turkey, who begins to suspect the fate that awaits her, is making her arrangements; but where is the money to pay the fresh troops she is going to arm? This state of things explains the haughty attitude of Italy towards Turkey. Italy is playing her card.

Confederation.

This subject—so important to the people of all the Provinces which together constitute British North America—is now in a fair way to become a matter of much more exciting interest to Canadians than it has hitherto been. The British Government, it is announced, has accepted the plan submitted by the Provincial Delegates for the union of the Provinces—(the telegram says, "of the 'Canadian' Provinces" but this is evidently an error)—yet it is by no means certain that the plan proposed will at once receive the assent of the British Parliament and people. It is true that Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, in his speech at the dinner given by the Canada Club to the Provincial Delegates, expressed in the most decided manner, (without mentioning Mr. Howe's name), his entire dissent from the various objections to the proposed scheme of Confederation which have been so industriously put forth by Mr. Howe and those who sympathize with him; yet he admitted that when it was alleged that there was a disinclination on the part of a portion of the people of British North America to enter into the proposed union, the allegation was one which ought to be measured with the aid of all the lights which he could command. Here lies the very difficulty in the path of the speedy consummation of the scheme. The London correspondent of the Toronto Leader, writing on the 10th of January, speaks of the dinner given by the Canada Club as having disappointed the expectation entertained that some light would thereby be thrown on the opinions entertained by public men with regard to Confederation. He blames the Canadian delegates for not availing themselves of the opportunity afforded to speak out on the point, and says that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, in returning thanks on the part of Canada, said very little, simply asserting the attachment of Canada to the Mother Country. The correspondent also says—"When the Daily News repeats the criticism that 'Canadian politicians are becoming unsavoury in this country, owing to their perpetual association with pecuniary jobs,' —and the challenge passes unheeded, though Canada is well represented in England, men at the clubs talk, and wonder what the silence means."—It is tolerably clear, then, that there is some degree of suspicion in England, as to the motives which have prompted the chief movers on behalf of Confederation which will have to be satisfactorily explained there before all difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of Confederation will be smoothed away. In this connection, the following extract from the New York Albion, of the 19th ult., deserves attention:—

"Colonial politicians—some of whom, previous to their late action, had nearly reached the dignity of statesmen—are now busying themselves in London and elsewhere, in opposition to this first grand step towards a union and nationalization for all British North America. And we are even now, *confidentially advised*, that the Colonial Secretary, and, in fact, the whole British Cabinet, are actually in danger of being influenced by these noisy demonstrations, so far as to refuse responsible action on this subject in the coming Parliament. This we regret exceedingly, and still hope that their better judgment will yet prevail, and that the act of Confederation will be promptly passed, and as promptly carried into effect, notwithstanding this opposition and the bad management of Canadian representatives. It will be remembered, however, by our readers, that the *Albion* from the first doubted the wisdom of attempting to carry any particular scheme, involving a radical organic change, without first submitting the project, with all its details, to the people of all the provinces interested; and we may as well here add, that the greatest danger to the Quebec programme, as such, now hinges upon this very point. That the difficulty will be finally overcome we, of course, for the sake of acceleration, hope; yet that there is now some doubt of the early passage of a 'Confederation Bill' thro' the British Parliament, without some saving clause in reference to a final appeal to the people of the various provinces, it is as well to frankly admit. The Provincial Delegates who are now in London, have of course everything at stake, politically, on their present impending scheme, and would, apparently, even reverse the Queen's decision in reference to the seat of government for all British America, in order to secure their cherished, but in some respects, crude project; but whether this course strengthens or weakens them in the estimation of the more astute statesmen of Downing Street, is a question yet to be decided. We shall watch attentively the progress of events for the next month, but at the present writing we are not over sanguine of a very early consummation of the present plan of Confederation. We warmly advise the home government, however, to facilitate consolidation in some manner without much longer delay."

Hints have been thrown out lately, in various quarters, that Ottawa may after all lose the honour and advantages of being the seat of government. Such an idea will be little relished by the people of that city. The *Albion* is, we think, mistaken in speaking of the Queen's decision in favour of Ottawa having had any reference to the "seat of government for all British America." Ottawa was chosen as the seat of government simply of United Canada; and although it seems to have been taken for granted that it would be the capital of the Confederation, it is just possible that to conciliate opposition some other place may be selected. Here will be another fine bone of contention. What, in such an event, would be done with the costly new Parliament buildings in Ottawa? Suppose that on their account, Ottawa should be made the seat of government for Upper Canada,—how will the people of Toronto, who have made sure that that honour will fall to their share, submit to such a disappointment? It really seems as if it was much easier to propose Confederation than to arrange its terms to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and that it is likely to give rise to just as exciting political contests as those it was designed to settle for ever.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—Washington, Jan. 23.—A prominent republican member of the House of Representatives in recently writing to a friend says:—"Touching the impeachment business my own opinion is that all will amount to nothing. All the reports that the committee on the judiciary have been taking testimony bearing hard on the President, are false. Not a single witness has been examined, and the committee are proceeding with great caution."

Jan. 25.—The Herald's Washington telegram says:—"The judiciary committee is daily taking testimony in the impeachment case, and one of the members has said that Surratt will be brought before them as a witness as to Johnson's complicity with the assassination of Lincoln.

The Tribune's telegram says the judiciary committee are awaiting the movement of Gen. Ashley, who is engaged in arranging the data upon which the committee will proceed.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

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Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRADN TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

SHALL WE BE TAXED FOR A RAILWAY?

For some time past we have let our old acquaintance, "the Railway Controversy," rest in peace. The remembrance of it, however, is brought to mind by recent remarks in the *Intelligencer*, about the "irreparable loss" to this County, caused by the "burking" of Mr. Flint's bill to incorporate a railway from Belleville to the Mining districts in the North, with power to amalgamate with the Marmora Foundry Company. We cannot agree with the arguments of our contemporary, which are founded on the expected early completion of the extension of the Cobourg Railway to Marmora, and the acquisition of the Marmora Iron Works and property by that Railway Company. And for this reason:—the capitalists who have furnished the funds for the construction of the extension and the purchase of the Ironworks are Americans, resident in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to whom the Marmora iron will be valuable, in the manufactures carried on in that city. They would therefore naturally select Cobourg in preference to Belleville as the port of shipment for the ore, and while perfectly willing to furnish funds in the one case might never have done so in the other; and viewed in this light, we cannot see that any serious injury has been inflicted on Belleville. Our County town, it is true, has probably lost the iron trade of Marmora; but, after all, is there not still enough iron left in this township and Elzevir to render that loss of small account,—and, in conjunction with gold and other ores, to offer sufficient inducement for the construction of a railway direct from Belleville to Madoc? For we think that while the *Intelligencer* is too despondent, the Cobourg *Star* is just as much too sanguine when it says that "*all* the yield—[of this and adjacent Townships]—whether of iron, lead, copper or marble will, as a *matter of course*, find an outlet at Cobourg."

But there is another point to which we specially wish to direct the attention of our readers. From the first, we have been opposed to the Municipalities taking stock in the proposed Belleville and Marmora Railroad—and Mr. Flint, if we remember rightly, repudiated any such desire, and certainly did not *expressly* provide for its being done in his bill. That bill, however, incorporates certain clauses of the Railway Consolidation Act, including that relating to "municipalities," and therein, perhaps, will be found the power for the Municipalities to subscribe for stock in Mr. Flint's Railway. Are the ratepayers of the County willing to be taxed for any such purpose? Mr. Flint, at any rate, is quite willing that they should be, as is evident from the following extract of the remarks he made at the meeting of the Belleville Town Council, on Wednesday evening, January 16, on the Railway question:—

"He would ask the Council of Belleville to take stock, and the people of the country should insist upon their representatives in the County Council subscribing liberally to the stock of the Railway, and instanced Brockville as a warning not to let the opportunity slip."

It will be remembered how Mr. T. C. Wallbridge was taken to task for saying that the Marmora Iron Co. wanted to get $200,000 for their property—and yet it turns out that he was right, for that is the very amount said to be given by the Cobourg Company: and it appears to us that he was equally correct in his opinion that Mr. Flint looked for municipal aid—and to that chiefly, if not alone—to construct his railway. Will the *Intelligencer* adopt this feature of Mr. Flint's scheme as thoroughly as it did the original idea of the purchase of the Marmora Ironworks? If good and substantial reasons are given for taxing the County for the purpose, we are open to conviction. The people, however, are naturally touchy on the subject of taxation, and it would therefore be well in discussing the railway question in future, not to make it a mere means of attacking the standing of a political opponent, who will now be apt to enlist the support of his constituents as the vigilant protector of their purses.

Gold Intelligence.

The season, after all, appears to offer but very little impediment to residents and others who are in earnest after the search for gold, as scarcely a day passes but we hear of some fresh discovery having been made. As a general rule, however, the discoverers are very chary about imparting any particulars, lest they should lose the reward of their skill, labour, and patience. And not without reason, for in one instance, we are informed, where gold was found on a lot, one day this week, the right to mine on that particular lot was secured a few hours afterwards by some other parties than the original finders of the precious metal.

Mining operations have been commenced within the last few days on Mr. Martin's lot, adjoining Kellar's Bridge, about two miles north of the Richardson mine, and it is believed with very fair prospects of ultimate success. Considerable prospecting is also being done still further north, in the Township of Tudor, and we hear reports of good specimens of gold having been found in the neighbourhood of the Stony Settlement, east of the Jordan, and beyond that point as far as Wadsworth's Lake.—In fact, the township of Madoc would appear to be but the commencement of the auriferous region, as will be seen by the following, from the Peterboro Review of Friday last:

"We have been shown by Mr. Lucas, Reeve of Dysart, a rich specimen of gold embedded in quartz, broken off from a surface rock, which is said to have been found in that township by Edwin Pockett, about four months ago. There are rumours of similar discoveries in Harvey and other new townships, so that on the opening of spring a good deal of prospecting may be expected throughout our back country."

MONS. MICHEL'S REPORT.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated

"MONTREAL, Jan. 30, 1867.

"The report of Mons. Michel upon the Gold Mines of North Hastings has been sent in. It appears, he visited eleven of the principal openings in Elzevir and Madoc, and that in five of them he found traces of gold. Those of Mr. Robert Barry in Elzevir, and of Mr. Dugan in Madoc, are reported as presenting Gold-bearing quartz. The quartz veins on the Plato farm are also alluded to. The Richardson mine is reported very rich. The whole district is favourably spoken of as gold bearing, as far as the season of the year would allow him to judge. He does not think much of the skill displayed in mining for the precious article. His report is favourable towards further exploration.—in fact it will be a greater encouragement for the further investment of capital than anything that has yet appeared on the subject."

THE COBOURG AND MARMORA RAILWAY.—It is, we learn, currently reported in Belleville, that the projector for the extension of the Cobourg Railway into Marmora has collapsed. It is said that Mr. Covert, of Cobourg, holds a mortgage on the rolling stock, &c., of the road, and has long been threatening to apply for the appointment of a Receiver, to enable him to sell, and that the railway party are at their wits' ends to put him off. Hence their present outcry about the Marmora extension. The road, at present, is only run occasionally, and then by cars and engine hired from the Grand Trunk at so much per day. If this rumour be well founded, Burstall & Co., of Quebec, have certainly a bright prospect of soon lifting the $200,000 consideration for the transfer of their property in Belmont and Marmora to the Cobourg affair.

Church of England Missionary Meeting.

The Annual Missionary Meeting in aid of the Church of England Mission in the Diocese of Ontario, was held in O'Flynn's Hall, Madoc, on Friday evening, 25th ult. The chair was taken by the incumbent, Rev. K. L. Jones, soon after 7 o'clock.

After the opening prayer, the Chairman briefly explained the nature and object of the meeting. Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn was then sung, with much spirit, by the Choir and people present. The Chairman then called on the Rev. F. Kirkpatrick, Missionary on Wolfe Island, to address the meeting. His speech was an earnest appeal to the audience to overcome that selfishness which exists, in a marked degree, in the breasts of all men, and to endeavour to forward the Missionary work of the Diocese. After the well known Hymn, "Nearer to Thee," had been sung with beautiful effect, the Rev. C. Forest spoke next. He delivered an eloquent and pleasing address, refuting the charges so often made against the Church of England, firstly,—"That it is not a Scriptural Church," secondly,—"That it is not a Missionary Church."

The addresses were well received, as was testified by the collection taken up, which amounted to $6.67, there having been previously collected by cards $3..19. The Hymn, "Sun of my soul," was then sung, when the Rev. C. Forest pronounced the Benediction and the meeting dispersed.

We cannot conclude our short notice without complimenting the Choir on the proficiency displayed on that occasion, especially when we consider that it has only lately been reorganized. The use of the Hall was kindly given for the meeting by Mr. O'Flynn.

Wesleyan Methodist Soiree.

The annual Tea-Meeting in connection with the W. M. Church in this village was held on Wednesday evening. The weather, which had been intensely cold in the morning, having fortunately become quite favourable towards evening, the attendance was large, every seat being occupied. After the refreshments were served, Thomas Emo, Esq., Reeve of

Huntingdon, and Recording Secretary of the Circuit- was called upon to take the chair.—The Rev. Mr. English having stated that the object of the meeting was to raise funds towards paying off the remaining debt on the lot on which the church is built, as well as to build a vestry and make some needed repairs, addresses were delivered by M. Wilson, Esq., Rev. Mr. Morrow, T. S. Agar, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Wishart, Howell, and Godfrey.—The sum realized from the sale of tickets, and from the children's tea-meeting on the following day, amounted together to about $80.

TEA-MEETINGS.—The Tea-Meeting at the Presbyterian Church in the Allen Settlement will take place on Tuesday evening next; and the Annual Soiree at the M. E. Church, Madoc, on Friday, the 15th inst.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Patrick Macauley, employed at the lumbering shanty of the Messrs. Gilmour, at Salmon Lake, was seriously injured on Thursday morning by the upsetting of a sleigh, which struck against a stump. He jumped off and was jambed between two logs which fell upon him, inflicting serious internal injuries. He was brought to Moon's Hotel, where he is attended by Dr. Elmer.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The poles for the extension of the Montreal Telegraph Company's wires to Madoc are now deposited at regular intervals as far as the Post office, ready to be securely fixed in their proper position as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

☞ The "January Thaw" did not happen this year till the very last day of the month, but was a "complete success" when it did come. On Wednesday morning, the thermometers in the village ranged from 22 to 32 degrees below zero; but as soon as the sun rose, the cold began to moderate, and the temperature continued to rise steadily till Thursday evening, when rain began to fall, accompanied by a high wind which at times rose to a furious gale; and under their combined influence the ground in many places was completely bare of snow on Friday morning.

☞ There are numerous complaints also at the delay in getting patents from the Crown Lands Department, in cases where there is no good reason for retaining them. Surely, in a Department where there are at least ten men to do one man's work, there should be no delay.

NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—A Volunteer Company has been enrolled at Tweed, and the nominal roll sent to the Adjutant-General. Sylvester Smith, M.S., is recommend for Captain; William West, for Lieutenant; and Wm. F. Graham, for Ensign. The roll is full to the strength of a company,—55—and the names are those of the farmers' sons of the north part of the Township of Hungerford,—precisely the style of volunteers the authorities are desirous of obtaining. Their officers, also, are of the right material, and will be one of the best companies in the Province.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—It is stated [illegible] it is rumoured on Thursday that a murderer who had made his escape from the United States, and for whose capture a reward had been offered, had been arrested on the Hastings Road, and would be brought to Madoc that evening. The supposed criminal happened, in person of appearance and dress, to correspond very closely with the description of the fugitive. He was arrested at a settler's shanty, about 7 miles from Kavanagh's tavern, but when he was brought to the Jordan, he was there recognised as a resident of Belleville, who was engaged in the backwoods, as agent for a Belleville surveyor, in securing mineral rights! As he was also identified on arriving at Madoc, he was of course released at once, and it is to be hoped that he suffered no further annoyance than his accidental resemblance to a murderer, than finding a free ride as far as Madoc on his way home a little sooner than he had otherwise designed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DENTIST.

MR. WALKER,

FORMERLY from Dr. RELYEA'S Office, Belleville, will Open ROOMS again, in MADOC, on the 15th of MARCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST establishe Belleville PRICE for

HIDES,

delivered at his TANNERY, or at WILSON'S STORE.

SILVANUS MULLETT.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 5, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre on Lot 11, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and Dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of McBridge) consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the House occupied by R. Vanskiver.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by McBridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 17, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 81 (Ft. of Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, part of No. 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.
☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc.—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 18, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next, for the purpose of appointing—

The Collector, Assessors, Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence-Viewers, for 1867.

All persons interested are requested to send to the Council the names of those they wish to fill the offices of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence Viewers.

☞ Applications for the Assessorship must contain the names of two persons willing to act in co-junction. The salary will be named by the Council.

By Order,

J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Jan. 21, 1867.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

THE DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS of the above Society are requested to meet at the TOWN-HALL, on SATURDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, 1867, at ONE o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of ELECTING Officers in the place of those who resigned at the last meeting.

C. McCAUGHEY, Vice-President.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS,
Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to the Undersigned must be settled by NOTE or otherwise, on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

W. W. ELMER, M.D.

MURDOCH & REID,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer and Landed Proprietor in that section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, ONE DOLLAR, post free.

Apply to JOHN E. WHITE, 22 Nelson street, Toronto.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,

Madoc, 26th Oct., 1866 *MADOC.*

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

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Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866. W. BRISTOL & CO.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1867.

ASHES	$1.75 @ 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	$1.35 @ $0.00.
" (Spring)	$1.30 @ $0.00.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c @ 45c
OATS	25c @ 30
PORK	$6 @ $7.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	11c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1.35 to $1.40. Spring Wheat $1.35 to $1.40. Barley, 50c. Rye 50c. Peas, 70c. Oats, 32c. Potash, $4.10. Hides, $6.00. Sheepskins, 60c to 65c.

OUR DUTY HERE.

What is our duty here? To tend
From good to better—thence to best;
Grateful to drink life's cup,—then bend
Unmurmuring to our bed of rest;
To pluck the flowers that round us blow,
Scatter our fragrance as we go.

And so to live that when the sun
Of our existence sinks in night,
Memorials sweet of mercies done,
May shrine our names in memory's light;
And the blest seed we scatter'd bloom
A hundred-fold in days to come.

BOWRING.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(*Continued.*)

One day the rattle of carriages past Paul's casement, and the loud ringing of the Oakenden bells, brought a sudden fit of anguish—such as Maud had never seen since the first wrenching away of his hopes by Eva's cruel words. 'What is that, Maud?' he asked; his lips quivering, and his nervous hand clutching at the empty air.—Maud changed colour. —'O Maud! do not you deceive me too!' cried the poor boy.

'No, Paul, I will not deceive you.'

'Then speak: quick—quick!'

'There are things sometimes best left unspoken, Paul,' she said tenderly.

'No, no, Maud!—the truth always.'

'At its right time, dear boy.'

'Now, now, Maud!'—The bells rang louder, the village children screamed and laughed, and the horses pranced and neighed. All this tumult was borne on the morning air into the sick-chamber.—'Tell me, Maud.'

'It is a marriage, my friend.'

'A marriage!'—he spoke with a kind of calm despair—'whose?'—She did not answer.—'Whose?' he cried, seizing her arm. His eyes were wild, and his voice was almost fierce; his gesture was fierce as well.

'One you know of, Paul.'

'Her name?'

'Why do you ask it? You know as well as I that Eva's marriage-bells are ringing!'

'Eva! Eva!' shrieked the boy; and then he fell back, the blood flowing over his lip, and his whole body racked by strong convulsions. He had broken a blood-vessel, which perhaps saved his life, by relieving the fearful pressure on his brain.

When Maud wiped the blood from his lips, Eva, in another scene, placed her hand in that of Charles Rollestone, and said, in her calm sweet voice, "I will,' when Dr. Mathison asked her, according to the formula, if she would have him for her husband. But not once that day did Eva remember the youth she had so betrayed; not once, in her wedding glory, came the faintest glow of feeling for him; not the shadow of sympathy, of pity, or regret. She had left him as if dead, and she had never known or cared to know whether he were living or dead since, or how he had been succoured. She had heard, indeed, that he was ill; but she did not pay much attention to Mr. Domville, who told her, and whose presence offended her very grievously, because he had been smoking. Vain, selfish, and frivolous to the last, so long as her own wellbeing was secured, it never troubled her whose was ruined.

The agitation of this new trial brought back all Paul's fever, and for many days and weeks he was again on the threshold of the grave. But Maud snatched him from this new danger, as she had preserved him from the first, and once more restored him to his art and to life.

All Oakenden was in arms. It was thought a very bold thing on Maud's part, that she should have nursed Paul Despres through an illness. The Misses Fortescue were angry at it—said it was very forward of Maud, and they were always particularly 'thankful they had never done such a thing.' All the ladies, indeed, were excited and annoyed, because, as Mrs. Domville said, 'they felt their *esprit de corps* wounded.' But Maud let them talk as they would and went on tending and caring for poor Paul, just as if there was no world in Oakenden to criticise and malign. It must be understood, however, that Maud was not Paul's sole nurse. Old Jenny Lawson used to help her; and Jenny never found words in her restricted vocabulary sufficiently great or sonorous to express her admiration of Maud; not but that she thought her a witch all the same—but then she was a virtuous witch, more the possessor of an angelic than a diabolic power; although the fact was never made very clear to Jenny's bewildered mind, she believed in it all the same.

Maud's great amusement had been—although it was a foolish one—to encourage in Oakenden the idea of her witchcraft. Many a thing which had gained her her questionable reputation, had been done out of the love of fun and mischief, rather than inadvertently; although she never suspected the large amount of sorrow which befell her as a consequence of this reputation. She trusted more to the goodness than she feared the folly of men, and never thought it possible that human hearts should be closed because social prejudices were shocked. The gipsy Maud knew more of botany and entomology than she did of English society or English ideas. If she had had more of what the world calls common sense, she would never have placed herself in such a false position; but then, if the people at Oakenden had had more discernment than prejudice, they would have understood her better, and would not have transformed dissimilarity into crime.

After all, her escapades were not very heinous. She used to dress in a singular manner—her gowns made, as they said, like pictures; Mrs. Fortescue thought them almost immoral; and Dr. Mathison said she was like a strange woman of Edom; and her black hair either streaming down below her waist, or bound up with flowers and gold beads or scarlet ribbons; then she used to go out at night, because she had sundry ideas of hours and positions in the gathering of her herbs and simples; and then she used to say odd out-of-the-way things when they teased her, and used to look awful, and mutter threats, and endeavour to indemnify herself by their terror for the cruelty of her tormentors; and then she lived alone in the Haunted Hollow, and was afraid of nothing; and, chief of all, she was more clever than any of the Oakenden people: and this was the list of poor Maud's misdoings! She would appear suddenly to people when least expected, and when the time was most unusual—such as when the early morning was breaking, and all who could afford to be in bed were still there; or when some fearful tempest raged like the last day; or when the black midnight covered the earth—then would Maud suddenly cross the traveller's path, and if it was one who had injured her, would whisper grim words of warning and dread, and send him home more than ever convinced of her dealings with Satan. She had also to bear the burden of every lying tongue and coward heart in Oakenden. The half-drunk peasant, wandering home from the ale-house swore to seeing Maud of the Hollow, and a wonderful being, all hoofs and horns, in close conversation by the church-yard gate; another, more stupid than malicious, would blubber out a terrible history of shrieks and screams, like babies sacrificed, issuing from Maud's cottage; and it was no uncommon thing for voracious witnesses to be found, who insisted that they saw that cottage all on fire every full moon, and Maud and Lemuel, and others of the same stamp, at full sport with ghosts and bones, and bogies and skeleton forms; and worse still, all that the most dyspeptic mind could conjure up of most unnatural and abhorrent. Of course, these tales were believed among the people; and although the educated class in Oakenden denied them in their full truth, yet soon they were impressed more or less, and if they did not think the gipsy-girl a witch, at least they thought her nothing better.

Poor Maud! At first, she was merely amused at seeing the terror in which she was held; but when she found that every heart was cold, and every door closed against her, she acknowledged the mistake she had made, and would sometimes, when not very wilful, have undone the past if possible. But she trusted to the power of time; and went on, doing her kindly duties diligently. If a neighbour's child fell sick, Maud would spare herself no trouble—she would sit up at night with the poor mother, or to give her some hours of rest, while she nursed the little one; or she would think nothing of miles and hours if she could but find some rare herb on the moor which would do the sufferer good. If any one was wanted, Maud would be the messenger, and as she went more swiftly then any one else, the country people would accept the convenience and vilify the mode, always believing that she went on her errands of Christian charity in some most unchristian fashion. Not even Squire Gray himself was more openhanded to the poor, or kept a more liberal establishment for the beggars, than did Maud of the Hollow; and Mrs. Fortescue and her daughters, and all the ladies in Oakenden put together, did not do half the good, make half the clothes, or give half the good advice that she did. Yet still she was not appreciated nor understood; and her life had grown into a wild loneliness, wherein her love, sown broadcast as it might be, was all cast back, harvestless, on herself.

It may easily be imagined, then, what, under such conditions, Paul became to Maud. She used to be startled herself, sometimes, at the happiness she had centered on him, and ask herself, and wonder, what he would do with a love he perhaps neither knew of nor returned. And yet she used to fancy he loved her. It was not that his manners were in anything what they had been to Eva; they were neither passionate nor poetic, neither absorbed nor excited. But they were so intensely calm, with such an atmosphere of peace and repose about them when Maud was there, that she could not fail to see the change. If she left the room, he was restless, sad, uneasy; when she returned, he was like a seeking child restored to its mother. He would sleep sometimes for hours when she was sitting by him, not for an instant if she was away. He seldom spoke in the first days of his convalescence, and never said a kind or complimentary thing to her during the whole of his illness; but he would sit with his hand in hers, and would watch her dusky face and small slight figure stealing about the room through the gloom of evening, and he would sometimes murmur: 'I am happy, Maud,' as if from the very overflow of his contentment. And when he grew stronger, they used to sit by the casement, talking for long hours together over deeper things than mere youthful sentiment, over thoughts and feelings and aspirations that made the life of both. He was always so attentive to what she said, so respectful, and so docile—that noble kind of of manly docility which is so sweet a thing, and so purifying for women to receive. And he used to adopt her opinions one by one, fighting hard sometimes, and sometimes yielding suddenly, till she laughed and called him her pupil, and said she would make something grand of him at last. And Maud, who was no self-deceiver, and would rather have heard the bitterest truth than lived in the most enchanting falsehood, pondered over all these things diligently, asking herself whether they meant a sick man's gratitude or a strong man's love. But she never received a clear response from either her hopes or her fears, so she was fain to leave to time the unloosing of her life's problem.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

Why is a newly-married couple like a pair of sugar-tongs?—Because they are two spoons joined.

There's always one consolation, whatever our misfortune—it might be worse. Were life hanging on a thread, it would be a comfort to think that it was not on a rope.

A little girl, four years old, was recently called as a witness in a police court, and in answer to the question as to what became to little girls who told falsehoods, she innocently replied that they were "sent to bed."

Some sailors, whose appearance bespoke that they had swallowed their wages, passing their former commander in plain clothes, exclaimed "No pulling off caps now, captain!" To which he replied, "Nor piping to dinner either, Jack!"

A windy orator in the American legislature, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a glass of water. "I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order." Everybody stared, wondering what the point of order was. "What is it?" asked the Speaker. "I think, sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

Archbishop Whately held no man in estimation because of worldly advantage, and did not like men to stand upon the order of their going, but when the door into the other room was thrown open and dinner announced, would sometimes call out, if he observed delay for such punctilios, "Now, then, bundle in, curates, rectors, archdeacons, deans, bundle in, bundle in."

A benevolent gentleman, passing a farm-house, saw a baby brandishing a two-inch chisel, to its imminent danger. Taking away the sharp-edged tool, he sought the mother. "I thought it my duty," he said, "to tell you that your little child has got the chisel."—"Oh, sir," said she. "I'm ever so much obliged to you. I knew something was the matter with that child, and didn't know what it was. They've got it awful down Bennington."

"Well, my child," said a stern father to his little daughter, after church, "what do you remember of all the preacher said?"—"Nothing!" was the timid reply. "Nothing!" said he severely; "now remember, the next time you must tell me something he says, or you must stay away from church." The next Sunday she came home, her eyes all excitement. "I remember something," said she. "Ah! very glad of it," replied the father; "what did he say?"—"He said," she cried, delightedly, "'a collection will now be made.'"

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 216. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The search of the baggage of ...ing travellers in England and France will here... be merely nominal.

...n. 31.—It is asserted that Lord Derby's ...amination will fall to the ground if the forthcoming ...ech of the Queen at the reopening of Parliament ...uld not recommend reform.

The British government has made a demand upon ...ance for the rendition of Lamirande.

Feb. 1.—It is announced that the Austrian troops ...Mexico do not leave that country with the French ...ps.

It is now certain that the Queen in her speech at ...opening of Parliament will propose reform ...asures.

There is a rumour that Mr. Laird himself offers to ...y the Alabama claims.

Feb. 2.—Garibaldi discountenances any rising at ...me, and has written a note discouraging the ...eme for the present.

Advices have been received which state that the ...vernment of Russia is protesting against the gath...ing of the Poles in Galicia.

Late advices received from Sierra Leone, west coast ...Africa, state that an earthquake has occurred ...ere which was very destructive of human life and ...operty.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Gazette de Tribuneaux of to...y contains an editorial article protesting against ...e rendition of Lamirande, the defaulter, to the Brit... government.

The Emperor Napoleon will soon issue a decree ...anting the perpetual right of social and religious ...eetings.

The Imperial army will camp this year near this ...y, and not at Chalons as usual.

Feb. 2.—Mr. James G. Bennett, jr., has had a pri...te audience with his Imperial Majesty Napoleon.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The flag of the North German ...nfederation has been agreed on. It will consist of ...e eagle, and a black, white, and red stripe.

Prussia declines to treat with the South German ...tes on account of the provisions of the treaty of ...gue.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—More than a hundred arrests ...ve been made in this city recently, of persons be...ved to be connected with revolutionary schemes.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—In the Senate, action has been ...ken in favour of the abolition of slavery in the ...rtuguese Colonies.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 31.—Large steam tugs have ...assed through the fresh water canal to Suez.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is stated that the members of ...e British cabinet freely express the hope that the ...ace of Europe will be preserved in spite of the ...reatening appearance of affairs in the east.

The last reports from the east bring intelligence ...at the Porte has determined to make a concession ...the Cretans and will soon appoint a Christian gov...nor for the Island of Candia.

Jan. 31.—Despatches from Constantinople an...unce that a fleet of twelve American war vessels ...s daily expected there.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—It is thought here that the mission ...Kalergis to the United States is a Russian intrigue ...involve the American government in the eastern ...estion.

Despatches from the east state that a plot of the ...reek clergy against Mustapha Pasha had been dis...vered.

Jan. 31.—The French government, acting for the ...ther European powers, is engaged in framing ...reforms, favouring the interests of Christianity in ...Turkey.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—It is impossible for the govern...ment of Greece to prevent the volunteers from leav...ing for Crete. Fifteen hundred soldiers have just de...serted to aid their struggling brethren in that island.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The Russian government has addressed a note to the Porte, advising generosity towards the Greek subjects of the Ottoman Empire, and the granting of reforms.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.—Since Christmas we (Toronto *Leader*) have read perhaps a score of addresses made to their constituents and others by leading public men in England, and have had our sensibilities somewhat shocked by the apparent indifference with which they all passed over the subject of Confederation. The only exception to the general silence on the subject is afforded in a speech made by Mr. Mowbray, one of the Conservative representatives of the county of Durham, who, at a banquet given by his constituents on the 15th ult., very briefly alluded to the question. In remarking personally upon the members of the present Imperial cabinet, Mr. Mowbray said incidentally—"Lord Carnarvon seemed likely to have the crowning glory of completing that great work, the confederation of the North American provinces—a work so well begun, and all but accomplished by Mr. Cardwell." The remark brought out warm cheers, but there was no other reference to the subject.

Fenian Items.

The New York Tribune of the 31st ult. says:—"Mr. James Stephens, the late Head Centre, is still stopping in Brooklyn, No. 59 Second-place, all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Stephens is, however, making his preparations for an early departure to the South of France as soon as the storm blows over in regard to his late eccentric movements. Mr. Stephens has sent a draft for £500 to his wife by her brother, Mr. George Hopper, who was in New York a short time ago, in order to provide for any contingencies that might occur. Mrs. Stephens is at present located at Kingstown, Ireland, and is pleasantly occupied in shopping, &c., according to the latest advices. Two of Mr. Stephens's friends left for Europe on Saturday, Col. Halpin and Col. Kelley, and Stephens accompanied them down the Bay, but returned to the city in a pilot boat the same afternoon. Mr. Stephens is enjoying excellent health, and is altogether undisturbed by the outside clamour and rumours in regard to his movements."

The same paper, a day or two before, alluded to a rumour circulated by Stephens's confidential friends that he had really sailed for Europe, and observed "it is a pleasant notion calculated to place Irish bonds at par value. . . It is however ascertained that Mr. Stephens has made a promise to his friends that he will free Ireland positively this year and beyond peradventure, and hence it was necessary to make public the fact that he had left for Europe on Saturday, in order to prepare the British government for his advent on Irish soil."

"A meeting of the General Sheridan circle of the Fenian Brotherhood was held at the headquarters, No. 706 Broadway, in obedience to the call of Centre Murphy. There was a full attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed, owing to the fact that uniforms of the Irish republican army were distributed to the members of the circle in preparation for the proposed campaign at such time as the snow and ice melt on the Canadian frontier. Addresses were made, and the members of the circle promise an early resumption of hostilities against the British possessions in America."

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—*Seven of them Removed to Kingston.*—On Saturday morning, seven of the Fenian prisoners who were convicted at the recent assizes in this city—namely Lynch, McMahon, Slavin, Schopley, Quinp, Hayden, and Whelen—were taken to the Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, by the 7½ o'clock train on the Grand Trunk railway. Their removal from the old jail to the railway train was conducted very quietly under the orders of the sheriff and in presence of a guard of the 47th regiment, and very few persons witnessed the departure of the convicts. With the exception of McMahon all the prisoners were shackled, in order the better to guard against any attempt to escape. At the cars they were given in charge to a deputy sheriff and eleven constables, who had orders to deliver them safely over to the warden of the penitentiary. The remaining prisoners under sentence will probably be sent to Kingston this week.—*Leader.*

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Tribune gives, in advance, a number of particulars of the State census of 1865, not yet published. The population of New York State, in 1860, was 3,880,995; in 1865, according to the census then taken, it was 3,827,818—a decrease of 53,771. The population of New York city, in 1860, was 813,669; in 1865 it was 726,386—a decrease in five years of no less than 87,276. The population of the city in 1860 was probably exaggerated for a political purpose by the democratic officials who had charge of the census. The census shows a great increase in the excess of the women—a natural result of the war. The number of persons in the State reported as over one hundred years of age was 108, of whom 18 were in the city. Of these 18, eleven were natives of Ireland. Some interesting family statistics are published, from which it appears that there are four women in the State of American birth and two of foreign birth who have each given birth to twenty-five children.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN NORTH HASTINGS.—We find in the *Montreal Witness* of the 1st inst., the following account of the remarks, at a late meeting of the Natural History Society, on an interesting geological discovery made by Mr. Vennor in the course of his exploration of North Hastings last summer and autumn:—

Principal Dawson read a paper on certain discoveries in regard to Eozoon Canadense, &c.

The paper was accompanied by one from Mr. H. G. Vennor (of the Geological Survey), on the North of Hastings County, C. W., explaining the order of circumstances under which the specimen to be described by Dr Dawson was found. A section of the rock masses was also given, with their estimated thickness, the total being upwards of 30,000 feet, or nearly three miles and one-third.

The correspondence in regard to these rocks was also alluded to, and it was shown to exist in the case of the mine on lot 18, concession 4, Madoc, in a thin layer or vein of serpentine, running at the junction of a brown dolomite and hard steatite stone, with rocks of a chloritic and epidotic character; these last rocks often being the matrix of the great iron beds of the county. The course of these rocks through Tudor, Madoc, and Elzevir was pointed out, and the paper closed with some general remarks on their supposed position with regard to those found at Grenville, and described by Sir William Logan in his Report.

Principal Dawson exhibited a photograph of a remarkable specimen of Eozoon Canadense, found in the past summer in the Laurentian limestone of Tudor, by Mr Vennor, of the Canada Geological Survey, and which had been examined and described for Sir W. E. Logan by Dr Dawson. The rocks in Tudor and its vicinity, which, according to the observations of Mr Vennor, are Lower Laurentian, have, as appears, undergone much disturbance and contortion. In consequence of this peculiarity of geological interest to the present specimen, which is contained in a rock scarcely altered and in a condition not essentially different from that of ordinary sedimentary fossils.

The matrix is a coarse laminated limestone of a dark colour, and containing much sand, and finely communicated carbonaceous matter. The finest limit to of a flattened shape, about one inch and a half inches in length, and with the septa of the chambers partially preserved. A thin layer, one inch in thickness, defined marginal vein produced by coalescence of the proximate and apparently transverse, by small orifices. Under the microscope the minute structures of Eozoon Canadense can be detected, though less distinctly perceived than in some of the specimens hitherto examined by us. In some of the chambers there are small amorphous bodies containing minute calcareous spicules which seem to be the remains of sponges like those found in the limestone in the cells after the animal matter of Eozoon had disappeared.

The importance of this specimen was pointed out in establishing the conclusion previously arrived at from the study of the remains of Eozoon included in the serpentinous limestones, and as overthrowing the objections raised in some quarters to the organic origin of Eozoon. The specimen will be taken to England by Sir W. E. Logan, and full details of its characteristics will be communicated to the Geological Society along with papers on other recent discoveries bearing on the question of the organic nature of Eozoon.

Dr. Hunt made some remarks supporting the views of Principal Dawson and Mr Vennor, and pointed out the importance of the discovery of Eozoon in the Laurentian limestones, as affording a clue to the origin of the serpentinous rocks and the associated iron ores. He also referred to the dependence of the gold deposits of Nova Scotia on the discovery of gold in the serpentine of Madoc. He remarked that this is another instance of the fallacy of the old notion that gold is found mostly in the metamorphosed rocks of the oldest age, and that he knew of its existence in other places, in the old Laurentian rocks.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

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☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7, 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Separation Indefinitely Postponed.

Among the results generally and confidently anticipated to follow the discovery of gold in this and adjacent Townships, are—

1st. A great increase of population.

2nd. A corresponding influx of lawless characters—from the burglar and highwayman to the petty thief—from all quarters:

And 3rd. A very extensive transfer of real estate from the hands of the present owners of property to those of persons who will establish themselves either in this village or in others already in existence or projected, so as to engage in various pursuits and secure a share of the prosperity likely to follow the new order of things.

Now these are the very conditions—whether for the administration of justice, or the prompt and economical transaction of necessary legal business—which render it, on all accounts, extremely desirable—indeed, imperative—that the people of North Hastings should have a County Seat of their own, instead of being put to the extra expense and loss of time involved in being compelled to go to Belleville for such purposes. And yet, so far as the action of the County Council is concerned, this right, to which North Hastings is now fairly entitled, is—indefinitely postponed!—The present position of the question was thus stated by Dr. Boulter, in his address, as Warden, to the County Council of 1867:

"During the year 1865 a committee was appointed in this Council to take into consideration the preliminary steps for a separation of South and North Hastings. The committee met and decided that it would be inexpedient for a separation to take place at that time, as a large amount of money had been borrowed for public improvements, upon the credit of the whole County, and it was thought best for the two Ridings to remain united until that borrowed money should be paid."

As the Warden went on to speak of the appointment of the Valuators, we are left in doubt whether he approves or disapproves of this decision. It is a very ingenious excuse for preventing the separation of the North and South Ridings; but we cannot perceive the soundness of the argument on which it is based. It strikes us that the people of North Hastings will have to pay their share of the present County debt, just as much if separated from, as when united to, the South Riding—no more and no less; but that if they are not to be permitted to "secede" until that debt is all paid off, they will never be allowed to have a County Seat of their own, however necessary it may be for the general promotion of their interests. Hitherto, the population of the North Riding has been too small and scattered to have much influence; but we think there is "a good time coming," when the inhabitants of North Hastings will be numerous and compact enough to command attention to their wishes—as well as rich enough to bear the expense of erecting the County buildings—and will consequently be able to carry this point long before the "large amount of borrowed money" shall have been repaid.

Gold Intelligence.

We have no fresh discoveries to report this week, although there have been rumours afloat that gold had been found on this, that and the other lot; but on due investigation, we have ascertained that there is as yet no other foundation for them beyond the fact that digging in these cases is being steadily prosecuted on account of the promising "indications" that are met with.

The Richardson Mine is still closed, but it is considered an encouraging sign it will not long remain so, that Mr. Lombard, of Chicago, has paid another visit to Madoc this week, to make arrangements for the purchase of a large quantity of timber, lumber, and cordwood, with a view to carrying on mining operations as early as possible.—The pending Chancery suit being taken into consideration.

Another steady increase in the number of strangers is again noticeable this week, taxing hotel accommodation to its full capacity, and rendering it necessary for beds for some of the guests to be provided at private houses.—We hear that another commodious hotel will soon be erected in the immediate vicinity of the Richardson mine.

Inquiries are more frequent for suitable lots for building, and the demand for lumber is now so great that the price has advanced nearly 100 per cent. over that asked a few months ago.

The first of the new four-horse line of stages to be put on the route from Belleville, by Mr. Blanchard, of Picton, to which we alluded a week or two since, has already made its appearance, and has excited general admiration from the handsome style in which it is got up. It is like an omnibus, placed on runners, as elegantly fitted up internally as a New York street railway car, and is calculated to carry ten or twelve persons inside, and as many more outside.

The *Chronicle* says that the Barry Mine, on lot 5, 2nd con., Elsiver, was sold, on Friday last, to Mr. Norman Strong, of Port Hope, and a portion of the purchase money paid down.—This is one of the mines favourably reported on by M. Michel, as stated in the letter which we published last week.

The Kingston News states that gold has been discovered in the township of Loughborough, a little north-east of Kingston, and that a company has already been formed to work the mine. And to the west of Madoc, the Lindsay papers announce the discovery of gold in Victoria.

The Queen's Speech.

The Imperial Parliament was opened on Tuesday by Her Majesty in person, and by means of the Atlantic cable the Canadian papers of the following day were able to print the Queen's speech in full. We have not space for the whole, and can only notice its leading features.—It opens with a reference to the foreign relations of the Empire, which are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. Special allusion is made to the questions still outstanding with the United States, and Parliament is officially made acquainted with the fact, which for some time past has been rumoured, that her Majesty's government has offered propositions to the cabinet at Washington which, if met in the same spirit as tendered, will remove all possible misunderstanding.

By far the most interesting and important part of the Speech to us in this country is that in which reference is made to the resolutions adopted by the delegates from these Provinces to London. Her Majesty states that they have agreed upon the conditions of union, and that in accordance with their wishes a bill will be submitted "which, by the consolidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the sovereign Provinces as members of the same Empire and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign." In the despatch the Speech speaks of the Provinces as "sovereign." We take this to be an error in transmission, the word in the original text being probably "several." The Queen would hardly refer to colonial dependencies as sovereign powers.

The remainder of the Speech, which is of somewhat unusual length, is devoted to the considerations of various domestic and foreign questions of greater or less importance. The Fenian conspiracy in Ireland is adverted to as virtually extinguished, and the advisability of restoring to the sister kingdom the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus is suggested. The question of representative reform is treated of very delicately. It is stated that the attention of Parliament will be called to the subject, and the hope is expressed that its deliberations may lead to the adoption of judicious measures. It may perhaps be inferred from this that the Government will not present a bill, but that reform will be left to the House of Commons to be dealt with as an open question.

Altogether the Speech is of greater importance than any that has been delivered since the years of the Crimean war.

Municipal Aid to the Railway.

We are glad to perceive from the comments of the *Intelligencer* upon a letter published in the *Chronicle*, which it attributes to the Member for North Hastings (but which escaped our observation at the time), that the editor of the first named paper has no intention of advocating municipal taxation in aid of the construction of the proposed Belleville and Marmora Railway.

Mr. Flint, it will also be seen, from the following communication, which he addressed to the editor of the *Chronicle*, denies having used the expressions on which our remarks of last week were based:—

"MR. EDITOR,—The Madoc *Mercury* has been handed to me by a friend, in which I find the following, taken as an extract from the *Chronicle*, in reference to my closing remarks as Mayor of Belleville, the last evening I occupied the chair:

"He (Flint) urged the Council of Belleville to take stock, and the people of the county should insist upon their representatives in the County Council subscribing liberally to the stock of the Railway,—and instanced Brockville as a warning not to let the opportunity slip."

"How the Reporter of the *Chronicle* could manage to so misunderstand what I said on that occasion, as to put forth the above extract, I cannot well understand. I can hardly believe he done so from a desire to misrepresent what I did say on that occasion, to please my opponents, who sacrificed the best interests of the County, when my bill of 1865 was so unceremoniously thrown overboard, for the sake of buying up mineral lands.

"It is, however, none the less a misrepresentation of what I stated on that occasion, as I did not urge "*the Council of Belleville to take Stock,*" nor did I say one word about the "*County Council subscribing liberally to the stock of the Railway.*" All the remarks I made were urged upon men of property, business men, mechanics and labourers, setting forth the duty of every one to subscribe for stock in the Belleville and Marmora Railway, if necessary to insure its success to the amount of one-half of their property, sooner than see the trade taken from us and drawn to Cobourg, to build up that place to the loss of Belleville, in the depreciation of the value of our property, and in the loss of the business of the back country. Not a word fell from me that evening, in my remarks before the Council, as to either County or Town Councils taking stock in the Railway.

"I trust, therefore, you will make the necessary *amende*, and also request the *Mercury* to insert my reply, in order that the readers of both journals may have both sides of the question before them.

"Yours, &c.,

"BILLA FLINT.

"Belleville, 5th February, 1867."

Having complied with Mr. Flint's request to pub-

...sh the above, it is but just to the Reporter of the *Chronicle* to allow him space also for his reply to Mr. Flint :—

"In answer to the above, I can only say that if I have misunderstood Mr. Flint's *meaning*, I am not the only one who did so, as I called the Editor's attention to the subject on the spot as he happened to be present at my request. Mr. Flint went further than I reported, and besides addressing himself to business men and capitalists, urged upon the *people* to instruct their *Reeves and Deputy-Reeves* to use every means in their power to get the Stock subscribed, and to instruct their representatives in the County Council to the same effect. Whether this was to be in their *individual* or their corporate capacity, Mr. Flint can best tell. If in their individual capacity, what right have the people to interfere with the private affairs of their representatives? At present this is the only reply I can give, as Mr. Flint has acted very unfairly in bringing in his letter almost the last thing on the day of publication, in the absence of the Editor, and gives me no chance to produce evidence. The report was correct. If it had not been correct, he would not have waited since the 23rd January to deny it, as there has been two issues of the *Intelligencer* and one of the *Chronicle* since the report appeared. The allusions to motives are unworthy of their author, and do not deserve an answer. REPORTER, *Chronicle*.)"

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEA-MEETING AND CONCERT.—A tea-meeting and concert, in aid of the building fund of St. John's Church, Madoc, will take place on the evening of Tuesday, the 19th inst.—Addresses are expected from the Rev. Messrs. Fox and Jones of Belleville, and Bond, of Roslyn. Several amateur musicians from Belleville are expected to assist at the concert which forms part of the programme for the evening.

TEA-MEETING.—The annual tea-meeting of the M. E. Church in this village will be held on Friday evening next.—The Revs. J. Wild, of Belleville, and A. Campbell and S. A. Thomson, of Stirling, are expected to be present on the occasion.

RUMOURED RE-CAPTURES.—It is rumoured that the lad Augustus Loynaham, who robbed Mr. Wilson of a considerable sum of money, and afterwards succeeded in making his escape from Belleville jail, has been recaptured somewhere out in the more Western part of the Province, with a roll of bank notes in his possession.——The man who was arrested last week on the Hastings Road as a supposed murderer, and afterwards released, has been, we understand, again detained in custody in Belleville, by Captain James, Chief of Police. The case certainly appears to be one requiring fuller investigation, as the man gave a different name, when first arrested, from that by which he was afterwards recognized.

☞ The Carriage Factory of Messrs. Brown & St. Charles, Belleville, was totally destroyed by fire, about three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Only one cutter was saved. There was no insurance on the stock, and we have heard that the loss was at least $3,500.

BIRTH.

DALE.—In Madoc Village, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the wife of John Dale, Esq., J. P., of a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, February 1st, 1867.

Adams, Jno	McCance, Jas
Burgess, Wm	Marlin, James
Berryman, Henry A	McCance, Hugh
Burke, V B	Marshal, Samuel
Cameron, D	O'Hara, James George
Collins, Harriet	Philpott, Daniel
Christie, Robert	Palmer, Philemon
Connelly, Francis	Pelo, Louis
Carmon, Elizabeth	Rupert, Jno
Connelly, Adaline	Rennie, Jno
Findlay, W F	Rider, Job D
Franklin, Richard	Stockwell, Jas
Gillen, Jno (3)	Stockwell, Sarah
Hawkins, Patrick	Shetter, David
Howe, Simon	Ulman, Jacob
Hunter, James	Vankleeck, Jas
Howel, Wm	Vankleeck, Peter
Kane, Leonard	Wannamaker, D
Kuhnke, Wilhelm	Wannamaker, Jacob C
King, Robert	Wannamaker, W
Kennee, Elizabeth	Weaver, Samuel
Lloyd, Magdelane	Yeoman, Dr.
Morton, A	Young, Jacob A
McCoon, Wm	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

R. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

SCHOOL TEACHER.

WANTED, a SCHOOL TEACHER, (Male or Female), with a Second or Third Class Certificate, who has taught school before, in School Section No. 14, HUNTINGDON.

JOHN McKINNON,
JOHN COLLINS,
SAMUEL CHAMBERS, } Trustees.

Huntingdon, Feb. 2, 1867.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE !!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS :—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 6th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge), consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.
☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc,—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next, for the purpose of appointing—

The Collector, Assessor, Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence-Viewers, for 1867.

All persons interested are requested to send to the Council the names of those they wish to fill the offices of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence Viewers.

☞ Applications for the Assessorship must contain the names of two persons willing to act in conjunction. The salary will be named by the Council.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Jan. 21, 1867.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS.

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to the Undersigned must be settled by NOTE or otherwise, on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

W. W. ELMER, M.D.

MURDOCH & REID,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, P.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and *interspaces* of the diversified rocky strata of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different kinds and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in that section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, ONE DOLLAR, post free.

Apply to JOHN E. WEISS, 23 Nassau street, Toronto.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST established Belleville PRICE for

HIDES,

Delivered at his TANNERY, or at WILSON'S STORE.

SILVANUS MULLETT.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old; ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at

TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)

AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, February 9, 1867.

ASHES	$4.75 ₩ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1.25@1.40.
" (Spring)	$1.25@1.40.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	55c@60c.
OATS	30c@35.
PEAS	65c
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	$7.
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	18c
EGGS	22c

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1.30@$1.40. Spring Wheat, $1.40@$1.45. Barley, 55c@57c. Rye, 60c@65. Peas, 70c. Oats, 32c@. Potash, $4.75. Hides, $6.00. Sheepskins, 40c@50c.

SNOW-FLAKES.

See those snow-flakes how they flutter—
Flutter through the quiet air,
Floating hither, floating thither,
Slowly sailing everywhere.
Dark the cloud from which they quiver,
Drear the spot on which they fall,
City, forest, frozen river,
Whiten 'neath their spotless pall.
No deep wind the stillness rendeth,
Meaning 'mid the branches bare;
Twig and tree-top slowly bendeth
'Neath the snow-flakes falling there,
As they shiver, as they quiver
Through the cold and quiet air.

Thus is Life's each moment measured
By some blessing from above,
And with each descends its treasured
Tokens of our Father's love.
Though its skies be dark and dreary,
Rough the yields our feet must tread,
Still life's work be hard and weary,
Lightly be its labours sped,
Clouds of sorrow, o'er us bending,
Darkling shades around may spread;
Hopes, with silent flight descending,
Rest on every toil-bent head;
Blessings whiten, blessings brighten
Every path our feet must tread.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(Continued.)

When Eva heard of Maud's care for Paul, and how all the world said they were to be married as soon as the artist was sufficiently strong to be carried to church—for they all declared he was bewitched—she put on an incredulous look, and said abruptly: 'Paul Despres marry Maud of the Hollow? he has stooped low after soaring high!'

Her husband wished her very much to explain what she meant,—for her speech was a riddle to him—but she would not, laughing with her merry bird-like voice, pouting when he insisted, and endeavouring to escape from her self-made difficulty by all her large artillery of grace and glee, and wilfulness and beauty. But Charles Rollestone did not forget her imprudent admission; and at last he unburied and brought to light the truth, that the young artist had been his rival, and then he quarrelled desperately with his wife; and Eva never forgave him this first quarrel, and never gave herself much trouble even to appear to love him afterwards. In the course of nature, Charles Rollestone and Eva Gray must have been unhappy; but if it had not been for this speech, they would have staved off the evil day yet awhile. So Eva's sin became a whip and scorpion for herself, as is the constant retribution on ourselves for our own vices.

Paul was weak and faint yet, and to sit in the autumn sunsets was all he could do; with purple grapes, the rich red leaves overshadowing them, and the golden bloom of apricots beside him. Maud had great faith in the healing properties of fruit. She used to assert that fruit had certain healing powers which no one ever dreamed of, excepting such as she, to whom nature had given up a small foothold in her great world; she kept her friend, therefore, well supplied with flowers and fruit. Piles of bursting figs and transparent plums, of ruddy apples and a few early oranges, like globes of gold, were always placed beside him, mingled with dahlias, monthly roses, large scarlet poppies, geraniums, and all the greenhouse flowers that Oakenden could bestow. It might have been an Italian picture that she made with all this fruit, and antique vases filled with flowers, golden goblets and crystal cups, and here and there a crimson drapery overshadowing the blinding sunlight—it might have been a fairy scene, so rich in light and colour, and prodigal in beauty was it. She would look so delighted at each fresh arrangement of the room—she would bid Paul see how well she had arranged his studio, and how well she had supplied him. Epicurean as he was, with food, art, and beauty—were not these his life? Paul said they were; and he used to look up in her face as it bent down among the flowers, when he grew peculiarly eloquent on beauty, so that if Maud had been vain, she would have believed he meant that she was lovely; for his eyes used to grow so tender, and his smile so sweet as he spoke and gazed.

'How is it, Maud, that I did not think you beautiful?' asked Paul suddenly one day.

The gipsy was sitting on the grass at his feet: in her lap were autumn flowers, and amongst them masses of dewy fruit fresh plucked; round her head was a circle of blood-red vine-leaves, the tendrils among her hair. Her naked arms bore large gold bands—one on the wrist, and the other above her elbow—and these bands were engraven all over with foreign signs, of most beautiful workmanship, and many a gem was in them beside. Her dress was loose, girded round the waist with a thick gold cord twisted in with scarlet, and bound round the hem and arms and body with gold and scarlet. It was a pale dove-colour, of a shade peculiarly rare and artistic.

'Because I am not beautiful,' answered Maud calmly. But she felt the blood come in her cheek, and another light than the one now in it, steal into her eye; and her hands wandered among the flowers and fruits nervously.

'Is that modesty or affectation, Maud?' Paul asked laughingly.

'Neither, my friend.'

'It must be. You *are* beautiful.'

'Do you think so? I am deformed.' Though this last speech was said very quietly, a bystander would have seen from the quivering lip and the sudden straining of the nerves how much it cost Maud to make that confession.

'No, no!' exclaimed Paul vehemently. 'I cannot believe it!'

The gipsy smiled. 'You saw it once, I believe, my boy. When you first knew me, you were aware of it. Was it not so?'

'Oh,' he answered impatiently, 'I was all blind then, and knew nothing! But I do not see it now, and I do not believe in it. And why libel yourself, Maud, when you would not libel another? Why tell a falsehood, even for modesty?'

'It is the truth, Paul.'

'No, no!'

'You, shall judge, then, for yourself.' She stood up before him, and the slanting shadow on the ground, elongated and exaggerated, showed an evident deformity. 'I grant this is an exaggeration,' she then said, quietly reseating herself—'but is an exaggeration of the truth only; it is not a falsehood.'

'Why did you tell me this?' cried Paul mournfully. 'I had begun to believe you beautiful, and I was so happy in that belief!' He spoke as if something had been taken from him.

'Child in mind yet!' said Maud inwardly, caressing his hair; and yet how women love the very men they accuse of childishness! 'And shall I cease to be your friend,' she said aloud, 'because I carry a little more flesh on my right shoulder than on my left? If you value me at all, is it for anything but my heart and mind? If not for these, then for what? You would not surely think I should trust to the sincerity of a friendship sown on the shifting sands of a fair skin and a symmetrical form? If so, a fever caught by the bedside of a dying mother, or a fall from a height when protecting a wandering child, would destroy it without hope. No, Paul, friendship must be built on surer foundations than these.'

'And yet how sweet it is to honour and to admire one's friend!'

'That may be: honour and admiration for what is true and worthy in the eye of Heaven, rather than in the code of man.'

'And you, Maud?'

'And I, my boy, am less before man than, in all humility, I would much pray to be, before Heaven. See me as I am,' she added, suddenly taking a far different tone, standing and speaking with strength and decision. 'What am I?—a gipsy, deformed, an outcast by race; believed to be worse than human, the dwarf-witch of the Hollow; denied the cares given to other women; denied by some that I am even a woman—for do they not call me gnome, witch, elf? and when you have fairly understood what I am and what I seem, then call me friend if you will, and hold my hand in yours.'——

'But, Maud, you are my friend now,' interrupted Paul.

She put up her hand. 'Do not deceive yourself, she said. 'Make no ideal of my swarthy face because it has bent over you lovingly in your sickness; and believe me no angel because my foot stole round your feverish bed tenderly. Do not confound gratitude with that spontaneous affection which calls out a friend from the large herd of humanity, and singles him alone of hundreds. If you do, you will but prepare your own disenchantment and discomfiture, and my unending sorrow. Come, let us go in; the dews are falling, and your cheek is pale. You look tired, and must rest.'

Paul did not answer; nor that day, nor the next, nor the next again, did he refer to the subject. But he was much lost in thought, and sat often watching Maud stealthily, when he thought she did not see him; and then he would lean back in his chair, and close his eyes, and remain there absorbed in some deep reflections, perhaps for many hours. For, her, excepting a slight increase of tenderness in her manners, which gained even still more dignity and sweetness, not a trace seemed to be left of more feeling than might belong to some sainted Sister of Mercy fulfilling her appointed task.

'Maud, you loved Horace once in your life?' They were sitting in the doorway, the feathers of the clematis round them.

'No, never!' There was a pause.

'But when I first came to Oakenden, you seemed to me to love him,' returned Paul, dissatisfied.

'You mistook,' Maud answered simply; and she continued her task, stringing great gold beads into a necklace. After a time, she added: 'I could never love what I did not esteem. Horace is to me but a glorious case enclosing a worthless jewel. I thought him beautiful always—as, indeed, who would not? But I loved him never, because I found no resting-place for my soul in his heart or mind. They are both too shallow in their own feelings to deserve the truth of any one's affection. I to love Horace would have been as far misplaced as you, Paul'—and she laid her hand on his—'to love Eva.'

'I am cured now, Maud,' said Paul, and he took her hand in his. A glory shone in the depths of Maud's downcast eyes.—'Yet, tell me,' he added, 'do you think you could ever love one who had erred so far as to mistake the false for the true, and had given to mere physical symmetry the worship due to moral virtue? For, Maud, I hold that this mistaking of fair-seeming falsehood for truth and virtue, makes one of the greatest crimes of our mental life. Can you forgive me, and do you think you could love me?'

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Why is a letter like a flock of sheep?—Because it is penned and folded.

"You want nothing, do you?" said Pat. "Be-dad, an' if it's nothing you want, you'll find it in the jug where the whisky was."

"Dear me," said an old lady, "and so they have put telegraph poles all the way across the ocean. I shouldn't wonder if they tried a pontoon bridge next.

Mankind are more indebted to industry than ingenuity; the gods set up their favours at a price and industry is the purchaser.

In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints, which, if properly applied, might remove.

An Irish washerwoman in California, who was obliged to take a share in a newly-discovered mine in payment for services, her employer being unable to pay in money, now derives an income of $10,000 a year from it.

A worldly-wise exhibitor at a late agricultural show divided a bushel of peaches, entering one-half in his own name, and the other in the name of a gentleman of some prominence in the place. His own half was unnoticed, but the other half bushel took the prize, proving that there is something in a name.

The drama by Sophocles, entitled "Antigone," recently revived in London, was performed the other night in Dublin. At the end of the play there was a loud and general call for "the author," and the manager was obliged to come before the curtain, and beg that Sophocles might be excused, as he had been dead two thousand years!

An American named Sands threatened to sue for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred dollars to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed, "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Two hundred dollars for all this! Never! But make it three hundred, and it's a bargain."

Recently a French farmer, hearing his calves making a noise in the stable, got up to see what was the matter. At the door he met a man, who said, "I am St. Martin, come to bless your beasts." The farmer returned and told his wife what the good St. Martin was doing. They were both very thankful. The next day the calves were nowhere to be found.

The steamship City of Boston, of the Inman line, completed within the past year no fewer than ten round trips between Liverpool and New York, or seventy thousand statute miles—a performance never before equalled.

A thankful printer refused a situation in a printing office where females are employed, saying that he never *set up* with a girl in his life.

The Arabs are envied by civilised people for the irreproachable whiteness of their teeth. They avoid acids and invariably rinse the mouth after eating, and never take their food or drink at more than a very moderate heat. To increase the whiteness they chew once a week a piece of an indigenous root called *sondle*.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 217. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—During the delivery of the Queen's speech this morning, the people cried out Reform; reform.

Mr. Rose Winans has received a contract from Russia to build cars and locomotives for that government.

The Duke of Flanders, heir apparent to the Belgian throne, is soon to marry the Princess Hohenzollern.

Feb. 6.—In Parliament last night Lord Derby, in reply to an inquiry made by Earl Russell, said that Lord Stanley had acted by Mr Seward to state plainly the points of the claims on which an adjustment by arbitration was desired by the government of the United States.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is now forming, with the intention of laying a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax. The prospectus announces that the tolls will be £1 sterling on 24 words.

A great storm has visited the southern and western coasts of England.

Feb. 7.—Lord Stanley states that the British government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings on the part of Spain in the case of the English ship Tornado.

Feb. 8.—The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to the British government to back their claims.

The trial of ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica has commenced.

William Dargan, the Irish railroad contractor who failed a short time ago, and whose liabilities were very heavy, is dead.

Earl Carnarvon will introduce in the British parliament a bill for the union of the Canadian provinces.

Feb. 9.—It has been officially announced by the officers of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company that on and after the first day of March next the rates by the cable will be reduced one-half.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Prince Napoleon will be the director of the Paris Exposition.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his address on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition and close of the Eastern and Mexican questions.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—The disturbances among the labouring population in the southern provinces of Belgium have subsided, and tranquillity has been restored.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Notwithstanding the positive advices to the contrary, received from Brussels this morning, reports have reached here to-night that the troubles in lower Belgium are on the increase.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Holy Father is considering a proposition for the canonization of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The King of Prussia has closed the diet. He returned his thanks to that body for the cordial assistance extended him, and strongly hoped for German unity. He also pointed out the necessity for a permanent peace at home and abroad. Both the King and his speech were enthusiastically received by the people.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9.—Prince Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy, and commander-in-chief of the Italian army, will soon marry an Arch-Duchess of Austria.

Feb. 9.—It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to sustain him.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The latest despatches from the East, received to-night, indicate that fresh complications are arising in that quarter. The people of Servia are flying to arms against the Ottoman rule, while at Constantinople the party in favour of peace is increasing in numbers and influence. Moreover it is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has sent agents to ascertain whether the leading powers of Europe would favour his complete independence of the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

Feb. 8.—The Greek government, in a note to the foreign powers declares that the crisis in war [gy of war] is near at hand; and though their desire is for peace, they deem it proper to propose an increase of the army and navy.

The latest intelligence from Servia represents that the condition of affairs has been so threatening that the families of the Turks are fleeing from the country.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

Distress in Europe.

While the winter on this side of the Atlantic has been remarkable for a degree of mildness far above the usual average, in Europe it has been characterized by unusual severity. As an inevitable consequence, there has been more than ordinary suffering among the poorer classes, not only in England, but also on the Continent. Brief intimations of this sad state of affairs has been given by despatches through the Atlantic Telegraph, of bread riots at Greenwich, near London, and also at Madrid, and of serious disturbances more recently in Belgium. These despatches, however, convey no idea of the amount of destitution prevailing among the labouring class in London, especially in the eastern districts, previously impoverished by the cholera visitation and other causes. The families of many mechanics and labourers have been found sitting within bare walls, without bed or clothing—having pawned or sold them for food—and in some instances actually naked and starving. The distress is not confined merely to the improvident, but is also experienced by many of the prudent and industrious.

But much of this misery, as they rate in England, is not entirely or even chiefly attributable to the hard weather, but is ascribed by papers of not an "aristocratic" tendencies, to the mischievous consequences resulting from the great extension of Trades' Union combinations, encouraging and producing strikes throughout the country. The members of of these unions are compelled by their leaders to throw themselves out of work, in order to obtain higher wages; and in some recent cases, after receiving support—extorted from the earnings of workingmen in other branches of trade—for a time, have found out that instead of forcing their employers to yield to their demands, they have only driven the work they used to do themselves to other quarters. Hence the numbers obliged to ask and accept relief from the parish, are increased far beyond what they would have been merely from the occurrence of an exceptionally hard winter.

The managers of the Trades' Unions are getting alarmed at the charge that their combinations are the cause of much of this terrible destitution; and are loud in their assertions that trade societies have had nothing to do in producing it, lest the workingmen should withdraw from them, and not only deprive the chief organizers of their comfortable and well-paid berths, but of the influence which they possess, now that professional political agitators are trying to use the trades union societies as a means of furthering their own ends.

From whatever cause, however, it arises, there is no doubt that the distress in London is becoming excessive. Many trades are suspended by the frost, and in almost all the river parishes there is fear of actual starvation. The Vicar of Greenwich dreads both hunger and riot; by the last weekly return, 8,319 paupers received out-door relief, being 5,400 more than last year, and more than 16,000 artizans are in actual want along the river. The Bishop of London has called for subscriptions on a large scale, and it may be doubted whether the funds will not be compelled to lend temporary aid, the distress threatening to pass the bounds of private charity altogether. The Times suggests the formation of a Central Relief Committee, as in the case of the Lancashire Famine, and the suggestion seems at once wise and feasible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A resolution was adopted in the House to-day, declaring that the government of the United States should be consulted in the prosecution of the claims against Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers by the same despatch and emphasis, which characterized the government of Great Britain, in its demand arising out of the capture of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent.

ANOTHER DONATION BY GEORGE PEABODY.—*Amount—One Million of Dollars.*—Mr. George Peabody has addressed a letter to Messrs. Robert C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, Bishop Mellvaine, Gen. Grant and others, tendering as a gift the sum of $1,000,000 to be held in trust and the interest thereof to be applied for the promotion of intellectual, moral, or industrial education, among young men of the more destitute portions of the South-Western States, without other distinction than their needs and opportunities of usefulness. He also gives permission to use from the principal within the next two years, not exceeding forty per cent. He also gives Planters' Bank bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting with interest to $1,100,000, on which no interest was paid since 1840, but the validity of which is unquestioned.

An Ottawa telegram reports that the Duke of Buckingham is likely to succeed Lord Monck, should the latter not return to Canada.

It is stated that the Canadian delegates suggested the name of Canadia for the new Confederation.

It is stated that a nugget weighing 30 lbs has just been found at the Chaudiere gold mines.

A forty-five ounce nugget from the Gilbert river gold mines was exhibited in Quebec, on the 5th inst.

There are great complaints in Montreal in regard to the silent nuisance, and associations in the chief towns and cities are suggested as likely to cure the evil.

MARRIAGE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACDONALD.—The Leader's special from Montreal on Monday announced the marriage of the Attorney-General West to Miss Bernard, sister of Lieut.-Col. Bernard, A.D.C., Chief Law Clerk and Mr. Macdonald's private secretary. She is said to be a young lady of considerable attractions, not unknown in official circles in Quebec and Ottawa.

THE OLDEST MAN IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the London Times writes to that journal an account of a person who he says is "the oldest man probably now existing in England. This man is named Parey, and lives in the parish of Lookhampton, near Chalfont-St. Giles. In November last he was one hundred and ten years of age, and is still alive. At the time he walked about with the aid of crutches. His birth is shown by the parish records to have taken place in 1756, and the Queen, on hearing of his great age and necessities, sent him a present of £20 in gold."

MAKING RAILWAY BY MACHINERY.—Recent California papers chronicle the invention, in that State, of a machine for laying railway iron. They claim that it smooths the ground after the hand gridding, drops the ties in their places, stamps them firmly into the ground with a weight like a pile-driver, sets their surfaces to the required level, drops the rail, drives it back against the preceding rail, then spikes it down. The machinery is driven by belts from the car wheel, and is said to build road at the rate of a quarter of a mile per hour.

The approaching annexation of France of three new provinces in Cochin China is announced. The Emperor, Tu-Duc, is said to be delighted to get rid of them, as they are in a state of chronic rebellion.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the following Terms for Cash:—

One Inch, first insertion	$ 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 10
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 01

All Communications for the Mercury to be addressed (post-paid) to A. Shallfield, Madoc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East,	12.5 P.M.
Night Express going East,	12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West	7. 36 P. M.
Night Express going West,	7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West,	12. 40 A. M.

Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Crown Lands Jobbery.

We learn from Belleville that the Hon. Billa Flint has been allowed to purchase 5,000 acres of Crown Lands in Elsiver and the adjoining Township, "on special terms," as the agent phrases it, which means, we suppose "on time," and that if they be found valuable in minerals the purchaser will

When the fact was stated sometime ago, that large tracts of Crown lands had been purchased for speculative purposes, both of our Belleville contemporaries promptly denied that any such thing had been done; and the *Kingston News* was particularly singled out by the *Intelligencer* as one "among the number" of journals that "have been finding fault with the manner in which the lands in this county have been sold by the Department," and figures were published to prove that the Crown lands had not been disposed of wholesale, to speculators. If it had not been done at that time, can as much be said now?

Why the Hon. Billa Flint should be a privileged person to dabble in Crown Lands, can best be explained by the Crown Lands Department—or perhaps our Belleville contemporaries will answer for him. In view of Confederation, when the Crown Lands will be handed over to the local governments, we do not see why there should be any haste in disposing of them, inasmuch as the proceeds will now go into the general fund of Upper and Lower Canada, instead of that of Upper Canada alone under Confederation. This is clearly an injustice to Upper Canada; and it is surprising that a Commissioner from this section of the Province should sanction it. The mineral interests might have been developed under the Mining act, and the freehold retained in the Department till a more fitting opportunity of disposing of it. A year ago the price of these very lands was increased by the Commissioner for the very purpose of delaying their sale till after Confederation; and now he appears to be in such a hurry to get rid of them we find him selling 5,000 acres, on time, to one purchaser.

How to Get our Minerals to Market.

In August last, we called attention to the fact, that from something said in the *Intelligencer* at that time, our contemporary had but little faith in Mr. Flint's ability to secure the construction of his railroad; and we suggested, then, that it was not too late for Belleville to take the lead of Cobourg in opening up improved means of communication with the mineral districts of North Hastings, by building a tramroad instead of a railroad. Gold, however, had not then been discovered in Madoc, and as in those days, the present metropolis of the Gold Regions was considered a sort of Nazareth, out of which no good thing could be expected to come, the suggestion was not noticed. Now the state of affairs is entirely altered, and the business of North Hastings is a matter of sufficient consequence to stir up Mr. Flint and his friends very considerably. In fact, if all they say on the subject of the Railway is to be believed, Cobourg has been enabled to steal such a march upon Belleville, that the two towns now occupy the same position with reference to each other that Rome and Carthage did in ancient times, with every prospect of Cobourg coming out of the struggle as Rome did—all-conquering and victorious, while Belleville, like its prototype, is doomed to irretrievable destruction.

Now, sympathising with our Belleville friends, we venture to suggest to them, once more, that all is not yet lost, and that if they will have Mr. Flint's railroad or nothing—in the shape of a tramroad—for the conveyance of the thousands of expected visitors to the Madoc Gold Mines in the course of the coming spring and summer, they have yet a chance of securing a fair amount of the carrying trade in goods which will be needed to supply the wants of so large a population, as well as to render it possible to develop our general mineral wealth and convey it at sufficiently reasonable rates to make it possible to obtain a profitable market. That chance consists in their availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the employment of Traction Engines. These are, in fact, steam locomotive engines, which do not require a road laid with rails for their sole use, but are constructed for the express purpose of conveying heavy loads on ordinary highways, at a moderate rate of speed, and at a still more moderate cost of freight. Their value [illegible] and in several colonies and foreign countries We have not room for a full description of these engines (which has, indeed, been already published in the Globe and in the Chronicle); but we may mention that we have received information that a Toronto firm has ordered one of these engines for its own use As one of full power to draw some 35 tons at a trip—at a cost of about three cents per ton per mile—could be purchased, ready for immediate work, for about six thousand dollars, there is plenty of time for the people of Belleville to have steam communication with the mineral districts of North Hastings, if they are really in earnest about it, long before Cobourg can possibly complete the extension of the railroad to Marmora. If they cannot raise as much in Belleville, to try the experiment, as a single Toronto firm can do for its private benefit, they will have only themselves to thank, if their want of enterprise leaves a more pushing town to carry off the prize of our mineral wealth.—If, however, they desire to know more about the Traction Engine, we can furnish them with the address of a gentleman in Toronto who can give full information on the subject.

The Gold Region.

The discovery of gold in Madoc has attracted but very little attention as yet in England, and with the exception of California and other gold-mining parts of the United States, not so much notice even there, as might have been expected. The richness of the deposit already exposed in the Richardson mine, and the reports of the excitement it has created through out the Province, have at length, however, fairly aroused our go-a-head neighbours; and now they want to know all about it. Their curiosity is in a fair way to be gratified, as a correspondent of "Harper's Illustrated Weekly" has paid a visit to Madoc and its mines this week, to gather full particulars on the spot. Presented in a connected and well digested form, they will of course produce a greater effect at a distance than the briefer accounts published week by week in the local papers. A series of photographic views, comprising the hill on the farm on which the Richardson Mine is situated, as well as of the residence of Mr Richardson, and the celebrated "Anglo-Saxon" hotel; and also a portrait of the fortunate John Richardson himself, which have been taken by Messrs Robinson & Weiss, of this village in a manner which does credit to the young artists, will illustrate the article in Harper, and will introduce Madoc to the notice of thousands who had never before heard of such a place.

Among the places where digging for gold is being actively prosecuted in this township are lots 23 in the 9th, by Mr. W. Blair; lot 22 in the 9th by Mr. Thomas Allen; east end of lot 20 in the 6th, by Mr. R. Best; by Mr. Empey on the north part of lot 24 in the 5th; some ex-Californians on the west of 23 in the 6th; and by Mr Dingman on his farm east of the village. A good deal of more desultory digging is also being done all over the township.

Every day more and more fresh faces are seen in the village, and crowding the post-office at night waiting for the distribution of the mail. We have heard it computed that at the rate they are now coming to the mines, over 2,000 people from Prince Edward County alone will visit North Hastings before the snow is gone.—We hear it reported that eight thousand Chinese may soon be expected among the arrivals from California! It is well that a Government mounted police will be established as soon as this is declared a gold-mining district.

As a consequence of most of the lumber at the local mills having been contracted for, and in anticipation of still higher prices ruling, a small quantity has already been drawn out from Belleville. To meet the expected demand, we hear that a portable saw-mill will soon be in operation at Hog Lake, near the bridges.

Another of the mines to which we have previously alluded, has been sold this week, Mr. P. Glover, we learn, having sold his to responsible parties in Colborne.

Another mining company has been formed, the west half of lot 15 in the 4th concession having been leased to Messrs Meyers, White & Morgan, of Prince Edward Co. They are about to commence operations at once, and two of them will bring to bear experience in mining acquired both in California and British Columbia.

Gold at Port Hope.—A special despatch from Port Hope says that a rich specimen of gold was shown there on Monday by a gentleman of undoubted respectability who discovered it while his men were excavating some rock in the township of Harvey, [illegible] as the snow melts, gold will be found in paying quantities.—*Leader.*

Madoc Township Council.

Town-Hall, Monday, Feb 11, 1867.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. H. Tymeth, Deputy Reeve; and J. N. Moore, S. Reed, and W. Blair, Councillors.

A petition, signed by Henry Robinson and others, was presented, asking that as the road allowance between lots No. 15 and 16 in the 5th concession is situated as to render the making of a road that will be passable an impossibility, the road should be established between Nos. 16 and 17 instead.—Referred to committee, and subsequently granted, on condition that the parties on the north side of the new road make no charge for right of way; and those on the south side accept the government allowance in lieu of the land taken from them.

Another petition was received from G. Fox, John Richardson and others, asking the Council to establish the right of way and to grant a sum of money, to open a road across the Township, from the Marmora road, commencing near Jackson's saw-mill, between lots 18 and 19, in the 4th concession, and running via the Richardson Mine, to the Allen Settlement, or terminating at Bacon's school-house, as there is no passable road leading from the West across the township, and the new road could be opened without much expense, there being no heavy hills or swamps intervening.—Referred to committee, who subsequently resolved that the Township Surveyor be instructed to examine the land between lots 18 and 19, across the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th concessions, and report to the Council as soon as possible; and also to examine the road allowance between lots 20 and 21, across the 6th and 7th concessions, and between 19 and 20 across the 8th concession.

The claim of A. Trotter, for $4, for the loss of a sheep killed by dogs, was ordered to be paid.

On the application of S. Vandewater and A. McKinnon, the sum of $1.62½, each, for overpaid taxes, was ordered to be refunded.

The following Township officers, for the ensuing year, were appointed.

Assessors.—Thomas Allen and James Blair being the only applicants, were appointed, at the salary of $40 a year, each.

Road Surveyors.—J. H. Dunn; to be assisted, when necessary, by C. F. Aylesworth, P. L. S.

Collector.—Donald Nicholson.—On the question of salary, Mr. Tumelty moved, seconded by Mr. Reed, that the Collector be paid $75 a year for collecting all sums due to the township. An amendment was moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Blair, that the Collector be paid $75 for collecting the taxes of this year, and a percentage on all wild land taxes and back taxes due.—The Reeve voted for the amendment, which was accordingly carried.

Tavern and License Inspector.—John Dale.

Pathmasters.—Beat No. 1. J. Whytock. 2. J. Bateman. 3. W. Mackley. 4. J. Thompson. 5. W. Fuller. 6. L. Riggs. 7. C. Miller. 8. Jas Moore. 9. A. McBeath. 10. H. Pringle. 11. John Miller. 12. Jas Jarvis. 13. G. Tennison. 14. John Nixon. 15. Adam Allen. 16. J. W. Huffman. 17. A. Nichol. 18. S. Doughty. 19. Z. Levigne. 20. J. Macnamara. 21. O. Bristol. 22. R. Burnside. 23. G. Miles. 24. John Sager. 25. W. Bleakley. 26. W. Irwin. 27. F. Elliott. 28. H. Cooper, jr. 29. James Blair. 30. C. Harris. 31. J. Reed. 32. R. J. Ferguson. 33. Isaac Holmes. 34. James Roy. 35. D. Ketchesen. 36. R. Cooper. 37. P. Vankleeck 38. S. D. Caskey. 39. P. Gunsolus. 40. W J Allen 41. John Caskey. 42. T. Blair. 43. W. Jervis 44. J. O'Hara, jr. 45. T. Comerford. 46. R. Best. 47. G. Hanna. 48. J. Shaw. 49. James Bateman. 50. John Cooke. 51. J. Hobson. 52. J. Bailey. 53 —. Begg. 54. F. Daws. 55. C. Sandford. 56. J. Maitland. 57. T. Mahoney. 58. W. Fox, jr. 59 —. MacBeath. 60. John Gillen.

Poundkeepers.—J. H. Dunn, H. Cooper, W. Vankleeck, G. Fox, James Thompson, M. Runnings, C. Harris, A. Nicholson, D. Embury, W. West, J. Hazard, A. Anstee, W. Fox, E. Franklin, P. Murphy, —. Hart. W. Mumby, John Sagar. Oscar Bristol.

Fence-Viewers.—Sec. 1 N. H. Bristol. Lewis Riggs 2. H. Dunn. 2. H. McKenzie, Jas. O'Hara, W West. 3. L. Empey. H. Robinson. John Carman.

4. O. Long. W. Wood. C. Allen.

The Council met again on Tuesday, and passed the by-laws confirming the above appointments; and also one regulating taverns and fixing the amounts of tavern licences as follows:—

In Madoc, Bannockburn, and Eldorado villages—1st class (full accommodation) $30; 2nd class (without stable or driving houses) $15 a year.—In the township, either class, $30 a year.

Indigent Blind.—R. Bacon was allowed $60 a year for the maintenance of C. Zeron: H. McKenzie $50 a year, for D. Cameron: and S. Daws' allowance was also increased to $50.

James Moore, of S. half of lot 12 in the 5th concession was allowed $7., for one-half of the cost of the survey between the land owned by him and D. Embury, to ascertain where the road ordered was to be made.

Council adjourned to last Monday in March.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An Inquest was held on the body of Daniel O'Hara, on Saturday last. Feb. 9 Lot No. 3, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon. Charles Gream, Esq., Coroner. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased, when proceeding from a barn to the house, on the evening of the 8th inst., was overtaken by apoplexy, and was found dead in a sitting position at the corner of his house. After a post mortem examination, by Dr. Jones, the Jury gave a verdict of "death by apoplexy." Deceased was 55 years old.

Many persons blame the Coroner for putting the County to the expense of an inquest; but it must be remembered that the necessity for an inquest rests entirely upon the opinion of the Coroner himself, which is guided by the information he receives, and which is not always known to the public. Many cases state, without sufficient grounds, that the Coroner receives a large fee for an inquest. In the present instance, his fee amount to only $8, out of which he voluntarily pays $2 for the conveyance of the jury, knowing that a sufficient number of Jurymen could not have been obtained in that locality time to hold the inquest.]

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Mr Richardson, of Gold Mine notoriety, has been asserting various things against me, without the least foundation in truth. Amongst others: that I had cheated him out of six rods of Mining lands; that I had drawn up the bond between himself and Johnson and Carr in a manner no in accordance with strict honesty; and that I had received a bribe for that action. As these false assertions might tend to injure my character I consider it right to request the favour of your inserting this letter.

In the facts are as follows. When I first went out there, Robert Gray, Esq., Dr. Ziegler measured the land, and Richardson and myself the number of rods as measured. We began at the South corner of the lot, and measured twenty-seven rods, thinking that would cover the Mine Hill, then we measured from the same corner 85 rods west, and then 27 North, but finding we did not take in the whole of the hill, Mr. Gray measured in a little further, and then Richardson agreed that the East and West Boundaries should be 27 Rods each.—As to the road from the mine to the creek, Richardson offered the road himself; and in his presence, and with his consent, I was ordered to make it 100 feet wide. And to show that there was no catch in that, sometime after, when Richardson was complaining of the width of the road, Johnson said if he wished it, it should be altered to 66 feet. And now as to the Bond, I was taken there by Johnson and Carr to draw the same, and all the particulars specially agreed upon by Richardson (and none other,) inserted in the bond. I read the bond carefully and distinctly over to Richardson in the presence of Mr. Carr, P. L. S., and others and asked him if it was correct; and having expressed his satisfaction, he signed it. As I said before, I did not put anything in the bond except what was agreed to by the parties, but having been employed by Johnson and Carr, I drew the document, as in duty bound, as firmly as I possibly could in favour of them. As to any bribe, I have not as yet been paid the whole of my legitimate charges. Had Richardson attended to his business and had his Deeds and Title prepared in proper time, instead of listening to all the nonsense forced into his ears, it might have been better for him.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
CHARLES GREAM

☞ Church of England Tea-Meeting and Concert on Tuesday evening next.

☞ The valuable stone Grist-Mill in Stirling was destroyed by fire, early in the morning of Friday last. About $5,000 worth of wheat and flour, belonging to the miller, Mr. Crask; several hundred bushels of peas and oats belonging to Messrs. Page & Co., lumberers; and grain or flour belonging to Messrs. Stedman, A. Phillips, and several others,—were consumed. Parker's Drug Store, with most of its contents, also fell a prey to the flames. The buildings on the opposite side of the street, viz., Parker's Hotel, and other buildings were on fire at times, but were fortunately saved.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUMBER.

SEASONED LUMBER, suitable for any market, may be had at the YORK RIVER MILLS, FARADAY.—No change in prices. Apply to

J. CLEAK.

DENTIST.

MR. WALKER,

FORMERLY from Dr. KELYEA'S Office, Belleville, will Open ROOMS, again, in MADOC, on the 15th of MARCH.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, (Male or Female,) with a Second or Third Class Certificate, who has taught school before, in School Section No. 14 HUNTINGDON.

JOHN McKINNON,
JOHN COLLINS,
SAMUEL CHAMBERS, } Trustees.

Huntingdon, Feb. 2, 1867.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE!!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 6th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR LAKE WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge) consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the House occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con., of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land, and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 84 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, part of 7 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 57 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.

☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc—200 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 26, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS.
Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

"Indications" of the Times.

We are living in a *golden* age,
When "*indications*" are the rage,
And "Quartz" is used whereby to guage
Our wealth *untold*;
And *veins* and *lodes* the minds engage
Of young and old.

"Time is Cash," 'tis truly said;
And every means whereby to aid
In saving moments 'ere they fade
Are called in play.—
Quarts spelt with 'z' is time delayed,
So *Quart* they say.

With knowing glance, each man you find
Recounts the success of his mine,
With some the question 's one of *time*,
But all impart
The *indications* to be fine
And show the *quart*.

But yesterday, with heavy step,
And brow suffused with honest sweat,
A plain unlettered man I met
With weary tread:
"Remove your load, that you may get
A rest," I said.

He straightway did *insert* the sack:
When on the floor, with sounding rap,
A *boulder*, huge and round, and black
Came down with force!
He said, when stretching up his back,
'Twas *Quart* of course.

I could not smile, but looked against;
He asked me if I had a glass?
His frame o'erburdened with his task,—
His wearied eye,
Invited me at once to pass,
A glass of Rye!

With injured air he did decline
The Rye, so then I proffered *Wine*;
Determined he should *come to time*
And have a *smile*,
But no! a Glass to fit the mine,—
That was his style!

A microscope I soon obtained;
"That 's the thing!" he then exclaimed.
The *focus* got, with steady aim
He eyed the mass;
And rolled it o'er, and o'er again,
And changed the Glass.

He smiled, and smiled, and smiled again;
He looked, and looked with greater pains.
I asked him if it was a *vein*
Of Gold, he viewed?
He said, "Oh no! 'twas *quart*; but then
The *indication* 's good!"

And so it is in every store;
You find each office lined with ore.
There 's *Quart* and *mica* on the floor
Strewed everywhere.
Even *hard-heads* are in goodly store
And marble rare.

This bit is from the *Glover* Mine,—
From Best's, perhaps, the next you find,
And fifty others there defined
Await inspection.
Till matter triumphs over mind
'Mid the collection.

MURDOCH & REID,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Re-Furnished, and will continue in its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old. ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

A ROUND OF DAYS.

I sang to my heart in the sunshine of May,
And the garrulous bird on the sycamore spray
Sang to his mate in the nest;
"Sweetheart, the daffodil blooms on the lea,
The blossoms are thick upon bramble and tree;
And all through the long, merry year we will be
True and Fast, True and Fast!"*

I sang to my heart in the burning July,
And the golden-haired sun in a sapphire sky
Uplifted his fiery crest;
And the thousand-tongued land was melodious with song—
"Oh, the world shall be merry, the days shall be long,
And love in the sunshine is valiant and strong—
True and Fast, True and Fast!"

I sang to my heart in the wane of the year,
And the glare of the sunset hung lurid and drear
Far down in the sorrowful west;
The nest was forsaken, the sparrow had fled,
The maids were hushed and the blossoms were dead;
But a voice through the silence and solitude said—
"True and Fast, True and Fast!"

And still sings that voice in the wind and the snow,
"There is light after darkness, and joy after woe,
And the love that is tried is the best;
I care not though tempest be black in the sky,
Though the bird may be fickle, and blossoms may die,
What matter? My darling shall find me for aye
True and Fast, True and Fast!"

* "True and Faithful!" the motto of the late Prince Consort.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(*Concluded.*)

Maud did not raise her head; tears hung on her long black lashes, and she trembled. 'Think!' she answered, almost below her breath—'a gipsy, of evil fame in your own society, without one recommendation such as English manners require! Think again, Paul. You, an artist, to marry with physical deformity!'

'Ah, Maud, then, you do not love me!'

'Not love you!' she answered passionately, raising her eyes and standing up: 'I loved you from the first day we talked together in the moonlight by the willow-trees. I had my lap filled with herbs, and you laughed at me first, but you listened to me afterwards; and then I knew what a great gift Heaven had [illegible] my soul had ever longed for—my realisation of truth and goodness; yet I never dreamed of your love, for I knew that you loved Eva, though I knew also that she was deceiving and betraying you; and that if you could have seen our souls, the dark-skinned gipsy would have seemed fairer to you than your lovely, waxen, false, false mistress. Not love you! Then I do not love the very well-springs of my life!'

That night Paul closed his journal. He wrote the last words in it as the night passed into the morning hours: 'To-day I have found my Egeria!'

'And now, Paul, that I know you love me for myself alone, and have cared more for my nature, the reality of my character, than for conventional appearances, I will tell you such parts of my history as will interest you, and perhaps please you.' And Maud drew her arm through her lover's, clasping her hands together. 'I am a gipsy—that is too evident to be denied,' she said laughing; but I am also the daughter of a Spanish nobleman. My mother, who was wonderfully beautiful—my dear mother! how well I can remember her when I was very young, and she in all the pride of her glorious loveliness!—well, she ran away from her tribe with a young Spaniard, wild, warm, and reckless, who married her because she had fine eyes—they were like stars—silky hair, and a clear voice. I have all the marriage-papers here,' she added, showing an ivory box, bound and barred with gold. 'You know that the true gipsies are not allowed to marry out of their tribe, and you know that the Spanish grandee must marry also with his caste, if he wishes to keep its favour on recognition. On both sides, therefore, this marriage incurred the undying reprobation of two most different worlds; and both my father and mother had to begin new lives, strange and irksome—the restraint to her, and the simplicity to him, so unlike all they had ever been accustomed to, rendering existence almost intolerable. They came to England—my father to escape from the jealous pride of his kinsmen, my mother from the fury of her people. And here I was born, which is the reason of my Saxon name, given me out of gratitude to a young nurse, Maud, who attended my mother in her travail. But after a few years, my father died in a rapid consumption, as rapid almost as a fever. I can just remember the funeral—the hearse and the black feathers, and my mother's veil that shrouded her entirely. My mother had now no tie to civilisation. Though disowned by her tribe, she certain of being murdered if she ever fell into their hands, she could not remain longer in the stillness of her hated English life. In the Hungarian forests, among the Spanish mountains, on the wide plains of Italy, and amidst the snows of Russia—often without food, oftener without shelter, my mother and I roamed for many, many years, although she bore about with her gold and jewels—which I have now, Paul—that would have established her among the greatest of the lands where she was treated as a beggar, and lived the wild career of one. She taught me all I know. O she was wise, my beautiful mother! She taught me secrets of nature undreamed of in the broad beaten track of popular science; she taught me the alphabet of the stars, and how—O my poor mother!—how they spell out our destiny; and highest of all, she taught me to read the fate stamped on each man's brow, and to spy into the heart through the book of the features; and these were secrets more valuable than cookery or embroidery—although I am not without the knowledge of these either,' she added smiling. 'So you see now the reasons of my savageness of nature,' she continued caressingly: 'it is an inheritance. My poor mother showed her uncivilized blood by restlessness and ceaseless wandering; I mine, by contempt of appearances and a war with conventionalities. And it is from this feeling that I have kept my birth a secret, although it is high enough to satisfy the most exacting—even Mrs Donville, Paul: it is this instinct which has made me live without pomp or parade, content to be sufficient to myself, and to let my enemies slander me at their will. I was too much at war by nature with the world to conciliate it by declaring myself. This pride may be foolish, but it has made me strong—strong, Paul, in the strength of truth, and careful for Heaven's favour rather than for man's.'

'And you wish still to preserve this secret, my Maud?'

'No,' she said softly, and she put her arm round his neck. 'I have now more than my own pride to think of, and I have no right to lay my self-made burden on another. No, Paul; you may tell to all the world—all whose social approbation is dear to you—that your gipsy-wife has the royal blood of Spain in her heart; and, what will perhaps sound higher to English ears, that she possesses wealth that could buy the old Hall, and yet not be exhausted. Maud of the Hollow—Maud the gipsy, who lived in the haunted cottage, and had dealings with Satan—Maud, who has been met on the heath bareheaded in a storm, and barefooted, too, is no cowerless vagrant married out of pity!—But let all that pass,' she suddenly exclaimed, interrupting herself; 'let me be but the cause of your happiness, and I shall be a queen, and happier than one!'

'And you will not, my Maud, when you are married, refuse to be tamed? or shall I wake some morning to find my gipsy-wife wandered away, like the bird-maiden of the Eastern tale?'

'When I am married,' she said, 'I will be a good English wife, stay at home, love my lord, live in his smile, and—earn it.'

'Maud! Egeria! pray for me to become worthy of you; for how far below you I am!'

'We will pray together, Paul, to become worthy of each other, and of the priceless gift of love graciously laid on the hearts of both; for to love truly, one must be worthy. True love never lives in a degraded heart. By love the world was saved, by love the truth is accepted, by love the soul is purified. Let us be worthy of our love, my Paul, and then we shall be faithful to the god-like charge we hold in the hearts of each.'

Oakenden was greatly shocked at this marriage. Paul was positively cut for some weeks, and Maud's reputation as a sorceress was confirmed. The Hon. Mrs. Donville pointed out to every one the deterioration which took place even in the high lights and the *chiaro-scuro* of this very misguided young man; and Dr. Fairfield took a long fit of study—a thing which did not often happen to him—concerning charms and philters, and came to the conclusion, when all was done, that the gipsy had bewitched that besotted boy, and that he had not long to live. Eva was the only one who expressed any pleasure; but she always coupled her delight with such bitter sarcasms, that more than one clear-sighted individual saw through that flimsy veil of benevolence, and discovered the wounded vanity withering beneath; for Eva, as wife, was not much unlike the Eva who, as maiden, gathered up all the burning love of that bewildered heart, and buried it in her bosom of ice: still the same—selfish, vain, cold, and egotistical, to whom love and flattery were convertible words. Paul and Maud were not much disturbed at the small tempest they had raised. They bore it very tranquilly, and forgave all their slanderers; and by degrees and in time those even who had been most bitterly opposed to them became appeased, and the old power of virtue and kindliness was again, as ever, proved in the softening of prejudices and the opening of affection. Maud—the despised dwarf, the dreaded gipsy, the fascinating—at last won herself the esteem she deserved for her patience, her great-heartedness, and her knowledge, made themselves felt, as sun-rays through a cloud. And so, after her marriage, she became wise and sensible, and gave up the rôle of witch she played in her thoughtless maidenhood. Her intellects of Oakenden were no longer obscured by shadows, and could at last afford to recognise her as she was.

The life of Maud of the Hollow is a very usual experience of humanity—dissimilarly judged of crime, and the sacred duty of human sympathy betrayed by prejudice alone. The world is led astray blind and bound, by appearances only, and few care to understand the hidden truth while an envelope of falsehood is before them, no matter how coarse or how flimsy that false envelope may be. Yet in Paul's love for Eva and as in Maud's evil name at Oakenden, we read the sad truth of the power of falsehood over reality, so also we find another phase of humanity more cheering and more true; for Maud conquered the hearts of all who listed her by a [illegible] we all possess, and all can use if it so please us. Her sympathy with sorrow, her patience under misunderstanding, and her love for others through all her trials, were the triple cords by which she conquered *her* world; and are the triple cords by which we can gain peace and heaven. Let no man say the accursed, until this charm has failed to work in his hands and on his fate!

VARIETIES.

Why is a cat on the top of a house like an orange—Because she looks round.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends," said a pig remarked when contemplating the kink in his tail.

It is stated that a well known author has lately made a prison his abode for a short time, in order to be able to give his experience of life in a gaol.

The number of cattle in the United Kingdom in 1866 was 8,716,276, and of sheep 26,375,993. The plagne took off but a small percentage after all.

A dinner was given near Paris recently, of which the principal dishes were shark, horse, dog, and rat.

In a discussion with a temperance lecturer a man asked: 'If water rots your boots, what effect must it have upon the coat of your stomach?'

A gentleman, having bought a pair of geese, asked the seller why he was so unwilling to dispose of them alone. 'Why, sir,' said he, 'they have been constant companions for some years, and I had not the heart to part them.'

'Father, what does the printer, who sends us a paper regularly every week, and which we could do without, live on, and pay his workmen with?' 'Why, what do you ask for,' queries the fond and indulgent parent. 'O, only because I heard you say that you had not paid for the paper for three years.' Father retires with a guilty conscience.

A cheerful clergyman in Madison, Wisconsin, recently electrified his congregation by getting gospel sobriated, and in reply to a gentle remonstrance, one of his deacons, he indicated two roads, leading totally different directions—one that the old man might go to a warm spot below; the other that he was going to Scotland.

A Mouse's Store.—Mr Joseph Dickens, of the Raven's Head, near Holbeach, lately discovered a mouse's nest in his garden, in which a winter's store of 1,929 filbert nuts had been secreted by the industrious little animal. They measured half a peck, and weighed six pounds.

Curious Sign-Boards.—In Union street, Borough, London, over the door of a vendor of varieties is the following: 'William Smith, Licentious Dealer in Baccy and Snuff.'—There still remains upon the window of a greengrocer's house the following inscription, which for a long time baffled the inventions of the curious:—'Hay, Sack, and Flaur is Cheap,' which is intended to signify, 'A second floor to let.'

We have no Bacon!—At Edinburgh, lately, the erudite and eloquent Professor Masson was rising to a sublime climax of comparison between the learned men of Scottish and education and the mighty prodigies in other countries. Several of his sentences commenced with 'We have no ——,' when he came to pronounce, with increasing vehemence, 'We have no Bacon!' the whole of the audience burst into a roar of laughter, which completely drowned the remainder of the sentence, and broke the spell which had up to that moment been binding them in solemn thought.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 218. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Fenian Flurry in Ireland.

The "Insurrection" Suppressed.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched towards Kenmare. Troops of artillery have been sent in pursuit.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia. Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding general of the troops in Ireland, and Lord Naas leave for Ireland at once. There is a wild rumour that the Fenians will attempt to cut the cable.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 15—8:45 P.M.—The telegraph wires ceased working between Valentia and Killarney at half-past seven o'clock last night, and are still down. Two long despatches which were sent through the cable to-day were received by mail from Killarney.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—Seventy supposed Fenians were arrested yesterday on the arrival of the mail boat from Holyhead.

AMERICAN REPORTS.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HEART'S CONTENT, Feb. 15, 9 A.M.—No further particulars of the trouble in Ireland have been received from Valentia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15:—Private despatches were received in this city to-day which state that the land lines through Ireland, connecting London with the Atlantic cable, went down last evening at six o'clock, but were all right at noon to-day. From the fact that these lines traverse a district now in rebellion, it is supposed this temporary *hiatus* in the connection is the work of over-zealous Fenians.

The Fenian General Gleeson says the vessels reported to have arrived in Ireland were despatched from New York; also that Stephens is in Ireland at the head of 800 officers well known to have left here.

LONDON, Feb. 14, (evening)—The government denies the wide-spread stories of the landing of ship loads of Fenians at Valentia and in the Shannon. But there have been serious revolts at or near Killarney is admitted. The telegraph wires near Valentia were cut and destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions, riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments were sacked, and a coast guard policeman was killed.

Feb. 15.—About 800 Fenians, under the command of Col. O'Connor, have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry. The British Government have posted troops under command of Colonel Forseford, at Mallow Junction, in Cork county, commanding the hill district. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many people living in the countries are precipitately leaving.

An ex-Captain of the U. S. Volunteer Army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by the Royal troops in Toomie's wood. The chances for escape look exceedingly small.

Feb. 15 (evening.)—The government stated to parliament to-day that Col. Horseford's forces were altogether too small to follow the armed band of Fenians into Toomie's wood, but the colonel had already taken steps of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape.

The authorities in Ireland have assured the British government that the present rising is totally suppressed.

Feb. 16, (morning.)—Ireland is entirely quiet. The chief organizer" Stephens is reported to be there, and the danger seems past. Toomie's Wood, where the closely pressed Fenians took refuge, was secured by British troops and the insurrectionary bands dispersed. The government will, however, immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

Feb. 16 (evening.)—The county of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

The coast guard policeman who was shot was not dead. A large sum of money has been offered by the government for the arrest of the assailant.

It is now said that Col. O'Connor is none other than Stephens himself.

Twenty Americans are reported as acting with the Fenians.

Feb. 18, (noon).—Ireland is perfectly tranquil.

A small number of rebels concealed in the woods are endeavouring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible.

Troops have been sent to Malahide, a watering place in Dublin county, Ireland, in the hope of overhauling Stephens, the C. O. I. R., who is reported and believed to be in that neighbourhood.

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the South of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected district are again working and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer Capt. Moriaty, while others say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish.

The British government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Cahireiveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a waggon on which they found Moriaty, whom they took into custody, and upon searching his person found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous notes.

One band of Fenians, 90 in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader, O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Cahireiveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed.

O'Connor and his staff are said to have been reached the Fenian vessels off Dingle Bay.

Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination five of them were retained in custody.

Head Centre Murphy and Cols. Lawler, Healey, and Johnson have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found upon their persons and in their lodgings.

The alarm caused by these events is now about over and the excitement is rapidly subsiding.

Fenian Excitement at Chester.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—On Monday afternoon, a rumour prevailed in the House of Commons that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused much excitement. The Duke of Cambridge, who was present to hear the expected Government programme, hastily left for the War office.

Despatches from Chester state that about 1,400 strangers arrived on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm. No outbreak has occurred as yet. There are some troops in the castle, which is supposed to be the point of attack.

Feb. 13.—Fenian arrests still continue. Many new Irish arrests were made yesterday, including two ex-officers of the American army.

Feb. 13.—More trouble is expected at Liverpool. Sympathisers with the Fenian movement say that the docks are to be blown up there.

The newspapers ridicule the scare at Chester, and say that the crowd of stragglers there only went to see a prize fight.

In Parliament last night the fact was stated by the Government that Lord Elcho had received a telegram from Lord Grosvenor, commanding the Chester volunteers, saying that the affair was serious, which timely information it was thought had saved the town. Everything is quiet now at Chester.

CHESTER, Feb. 13.—The Fenian demonstration here amounted to nothing. The city is full of troops, and the Fenians have gone. No arrests were made. There was no fighting nor any disturbance of any kind. The Fenians could have taken the town on Monday; but they waited for co-operative movements on other quarters, which failed. The affair was much like the Canada raid.

By Atlantic Cable.

Feb. 16.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the Island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

Feb. 17.—It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans, and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish government will result in the complete independence of the Island of Candia.

Despatches from Madrid state that the King Consort has been exiled from Spain on the charge of plotting for the regency of the kingdom.

The famous ex-rebel steamer Sumter has been lost in the North Sea.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—It is reported that the Fenian rising in Ireland causes some anxiety here. The military authorities are on the alert.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The latest papers received from England mention that it has been definitely arranged that Lord Naas, now Chief Secretary for Ireland and a member of the cabinet, is to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of Canada, and that Lord Elcho is to take the Secretaryship thus left vacant. These arrangements would doubtless strengthen, and in the latter case would popularise the government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL GOSSIP.—New political combinations were the talk of the clubs in London. The latest on dits were that soon after Parliament met the Earl of Malmesbury would be appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Minister to France, and that Mr. Walpole would be raised to the Peerage and succeed Lord Malmesbury as Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Robert Lowe is to be again urged to join the cabinet and take the home office vacated by Mr. Walpole. It is also said that a vacancy is to be made for Mr. Horsman if he will accept office under Lord Derby.

A MODEST REQUEST.—In the United States Senate on Friday last, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a remonstrance from certain French Canadians, resident in the United States, against the annexation or the confederation of the British provinces, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The writs just issued for a new election in Prince Edward Island are returnable on the 20 of March next, and the polling will take place on the 26th. Although the government of the colony is pledged to union, a majority of both political parties is opposed to confederation, and that question will not form an issue of any importance in the contest.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—*Important Concessions.*—The Minerve says that Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, has obtained from the British government, after fifteen days of incessant efforts, the privilege, for the Bishops in the British provinces to choose and dismiss professors, to choose school books and dispose of money given for Catholic schools, and that this privilege, which does not affect the Protestant schools, will soon be established in all the provinces of British North America, and that the plan of confederation will contain clauses to this effect inserted at the request of the Catholic delegates.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The Durham cheese factory last year turned out 101 tons, the product of 900 cows, which was sold at an average of 12½ cents per pound. The factory is conducted on the co-operative plan.

Captain Richard Albyn and Frederick Fraser, of the Quebec Victoria Rifles, arrived at St. Lawrence hall yesterday afternoon, having walked from Quebec since the 11th inst. They made the journey in the same way once before.

MEXICO.—The final and complete evacuation of the capital by the French forces, took place on the 5th inst., and the whole expeditionary corps was on the road to Vera Cruz. Gen. Marquez, at the head of 10,000 of Maximillian's troops, had been entrusted with the defence of the city of Mexico. The Imperialists claimed that they had an army of 30,000 men, well armed.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The *Intelligencer*, in its issue of the 15th inst., devotes rather more than one of its columns to comments upon our query of "Shall we be taxed for a Railway?" which it says was predicated upon some remarks "supposed" by us "to have been made by Mr. Flint, but as those remarks were never made, the deductions therefrom cannot be correct." "Notwithstanding," our contemporary goes on to say, "the knowledge of these facts, the article was reproduced in the town," &c. Now we must say we do not think it at all creditable to the County, that in this Railway question there should have been so much bandying to and fro of accusations of deliberate misrepresentation on the part of such representative men as its Members of Parliament and the editors of the "County" papers. Mr. Flint did not deny the correctness of the *Chronicle's* report until after we, a fortnight later, had, in consequence, asked the question "Shall we be taxed for a Railway?"—His denial is met by the Reporter with an affirmation of the truthfulness of his report, the substantial correctness of which has also been vouched for by the editor of the *Chronicle*—all of which is coolly disposed of by the editor of the *Intelligencer* with "notwithstanding the *knowledge* of these *facts*! We can imagine no better way of making the public disgusted with the whole question than discussing it in such a manner. With the dragging of Mr. Bowell's name into the transaction we have had nothing to do—and in the fray between him and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge we intend to take no further part than to express our conviction that but for the desire of the former to fill the position occupied by the latter, the whole controversy would have long since died a natural death. We have, however, a few words to say about the attempt to link the MERCURY with "the Messrs. Wallbridge" in this railway business. The *Intelligencer* says in reference to our remark that the Pittsburg purchasers of the Cobourg and Marmora extension and Ironworks would naturally select Cobourg in preference to Belleville as the port of shipment for the ore, that "this certainly is a strange change of tactics."—"the very reasons which the Messrs. Wallbridge have been constantly urging why no foreign capitalists could be induced to invest in that route are now utilized to their own purposes." The only construction we can put upon this language is—that the idea was suggested to us by "the Messrs. Wallbridge." This is a delusion on the part of the *Intelligencer*. The suggestion was entirely our own—and if the idea had been previously broached by "the Messrs. Wallbridge," it was without the slightest knowledge of the fact on our part. There has been, as our readers are well aware, no "strange change of tactics" so far as the MERCURY is concerned. We have never believed that what is called Mr. Flint's Railway bill was designed a tithe so much for the benefit of the whole County as for his own interests. In alluding to the matter again after a silence of many months, our only object was to protest against the municipalities being taxed for any such railway; and as Mr. Flint repudiates having had any such intention, we have gained the point we had in view. Whether Mr. Flint is likely to induce private individuals to subscribe for stock in a railway, on the provisional direction of which he has placed certain gentlemen, the integrity of whose motives and conduct he has been and is still doing his utmost to discredit, is a question which may safely be left to the discretion of those who have any money—or the inclination—to invest it in such an enterprise.

P. S.—We see, by a letter in the *Chronicle*, that Mr. Flint did not see the report in that paper until his attention was called to it, and so did not deny its correctness sooner.

Mr. Michel's Report on the Gold Region.

We have received from Ottawa, the Reports of Dr. Sterry Hunt and Mr. A. Michel on the Gold Region of Hastings County, transmitted by Dr. Hunt to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the 29th ult. We have also to thank M. Michel for a copy containing a correction of a typographical error in the concluding paragraph. We have space, only, this week for the Report in full of M. Michel, addressed to Sir W. E. Logan, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada:—

"SIR,—I had the honour, some time since, to report to you the results of an excursion which I made to Madoc, at your request, about the middle of November last. In then submitting to you the observations which I had been able to make, and the information which I had gathered regarding the so-called Richardson gold mine, I stated to you that I was not allowed to descend into the excavation for the purpose of examining the auriferous deposit, whose extraordinary richness was spoken of in the journals of Upper Canada. Later, on the 10th December, you desired me to revisit the county of Hastings, not to make explorations, which the season of the year would have rendered difficult and costly, but because you hoped that Mr. Richardson and his associates would permit me to visit their mine, and because, moreover, you desired to obtain some certain information relative to various other discoveries of gold, said to have been made in the county. I therefore left Montreal again, on the 18th December, and spent three weeks in excursions in the townships of Hungerford, Elzevir, Madoc, and Marmora; and now, after having submitted to Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, the various specimens of rocks and earthy matter collected by me in the different localities visited, I have the honour to lay before you the facts ascertained with regard to the Richardson mine, and other discoveries of gold in that region.

"In order to give you an idea of the difficulties attending my examination, I shall mention certain details of which I should not otherwise have spoken. Thus, when I first went to the mine, on the 22nd December, those of the proprietors then present would not allow me to go down into it, alleging as a reason, the absence of Mr. Richardson. Through the new purchasers of the mine, however, some days later, I was permitted to descend, but the number of persons at the same time in the pit, the darkness, and moreover the irregularity of the working, were all unfavourable to my examination. The excavation at the Richardson mine, on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession of Madoc, is round in form, six or seven feet in diameter, and about eighteen feet deep; the rock in which it is sunk appears to be a chloritic gneiss, more or less mixed with a crystalline ferruginous bitter-spar, with which crystalline quartz and orthoclase feldspar are also apparent, forming what seems to be a veinstone. The excavation appears to have terminated in a steatitic rock. In the western side of the excavation is seen the gold-bearing crevice, which appears to be an earthy decomposed vein, irregular and twisted, with two expansions or pockets in its course, the one about four feet below the surface of the ground, the other beginning at the bottom of the pit, and extending downwards in the steatite. From the decomposition of the veinstone, there remains now little more than an earthy reddish oxyd of iron, associated with a black carbonaceous matter, in both of which, but especially in the latter, the gold is imbedded. Specimens of a veinstone of ferruginous bitter-spar, with crystalline hornblende, rich in gold, were shown me, and others of steatite penetrated by gold, but I saw none of these in place, nor was I permitted to make, or cause to be made, the requisite examinations.

"One of the new purchasers of the mine, who undertook to show it to me, lying upon his back at the bottom of the pit, and introducing part of his body into the crevice, was able by stretching out his arm, to extract with difficulty, three small pinches of the black matter, which he gave me. This, weighing 282 grains, yielded me nineteen grains of gold worth 76 cents. I was also permitted to gather from the bottom of the pit about two pounds of earthy material, mixed with debris of the rocks. Of this matter, which showed none of the black carbonaceous substance, and traces only of the earthy oxyd of iron, one and a half-pounds gave me, by pulverizing and washing, twenty-four grains weight of gold, worth 96 cents. Having taken care to examine the little fragments of rock, before pulverising, I found among them several morsels of bitter-spar, associated with hornblende, also rich in visible gold. I moreover caused to be broken from the gneissic rock of the excavation, about a dozen pounds, taken from three different places. One of these, weighing about twenty-five ounces, and supposed to have been taken from near the crevice, gave me one grain weight of gold by a mechanical assay, but the remaining eight pounds did not yield a trace. The most striking peculiarity in this deposit is the association with the earthy oxyd of iron, of a carbonaceous matter, in both of which the gold is disseminated. For the rest, the occurrence of gold in earthy oxyd of iron is a fact frequently observed in South America, and elsewhere, as I have myself observed, and as described by Burat, who refers these oxyds to the decomposition of pyrites, from which they are, no doubt, often derived. In the present case, however, the oxyd would seem to come from the decomposition of the ferriferous spar, as in the case signalised by Dr. Hunt in his report of last year on the gold-bearing veins of the Chaudiere. To show the richness of the Richardson mine, it is sufficient to say that the ochreous and carbonaceous matters extracted from the crevice have yielded from fifteen to twenty dollars of gold to the pound. Sixty pounds or more of this material were carried to the United States by the first purchasers of the mine, and I met numbers of persons in the county of Hastings, having more or less of the gold from this mine in their possession, so that the quantity already abstracted must be considerable.

"The gold from the mine, in its native state, is not at all like the alluvial gold of Lower Canada, but is dull reddish in colour, and in thin scales or plates, sometimes dendritic, or more often in fine dust. The abundance of the precious metal would be sufficient to forbid any suspicion of an artificial enriching of the mine; and the peculiar character of the gold, as well as its unusual associations, are so many more proofs to my mind, of the genuineness of the discovery. Nevertheless, I should have been glad to support my conviction by still further facts, and I therefore earnestly begged to be allowed to make, at the cost of the Geological Survey, and in the presence of the proprietors of the mine, some further trials, which might have easily been made, but I was refused. I was finally informed at Belleville, on the 30th December, that Mr. Richardson and his friends had at last consented, and I at once returned to Madoc, but only to be disappointed, for I learned on my arrival there, that the proprietors had already again changed their minds, and had filled up the pit with logs of wood and stones, so that, as they said, no one should go down into the mine until they had been paid for it.

"It appears evident that Mr. Richardson and his associates, guided probably by the counsels of persons of more experience than themselves, entertain doubts as to the continued richness of the crevice, a question which must rest in doubt until further explorations shall have been made. Burat remarks, with regard to veins, that they are subject to a great many accidents and variations of form; they swell out, contract, and are sometimes entirely cut off, for a time. It often happens, moreover, that veins, earthy or decayed in parts, are found in other portions of their course, less decomposed, or altogether unaltered. These considerations, appear sufficient to show the uncertainty which exists as the continuity in depth of the vein is in question.

"I have also visited, in accordance with your instructions, various lots in the townships of Hungerford, Elzevir, Madoc, and Marmora, where the presence of gold had been mentioned in the Belleville journals. With but few exceptions, the examinations which had been made had been very superficial and slight. On the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc, and the seventeenth of the tenth of Marmora, the matters which had been examined for gold consist of a fine somewhat reddish silicious sand. Those from the tenth lot of the ninth concession of Hungerford, and the sixteenth of the seventh of Madoc, are of a coarser silicious sand, with a reddish ochreous admixture; while fragments of mica-slate and of gneiss are mingled with the silicious earthy soil which I collected on the fifth lot of the second concession of Elzevir, the fifteenth of the fourth, the sixteenth of the sixth, and the seventh of the fifth of Madoc.

"I found traces of gold—

"In the ochreous matters a ljoining quartz in the fifteenth lot of the second concession of Elzevir, where I remarked in an excavation ten feet by five, and four feet deep, a band of quartz, whose outcrop is also visible about one hundred feet to the east, its course being east and west. The Hon. Billa Flint showed me a little button of gold, which he had obtained by amalgamation from a small portion of ochreous matter from the same excavation. He also, during my stay in the county, found traces of gold in several other localities in Elzevir.

"2nd. In an ochreous quartz, which occurs imbedded in blueish and reddish-white limestones, on the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc. Two contiguous excavations have here been made. One four feet square, and four feet deep, the other eight by ten, and fifteen feet deep.

"3rd. In an ochreous matter, and also in a cavernous quartz, holding orthoclase feldspar, both from an excavation about eight feet by ten, and fourteen feet deep, on the shore of Mud Lake, on lot sixteen of the sixth concession of Madoc.

"4th. In a ferruginous earth, associated with fragments of white quartz, and black tourmaline, from a depth of two or three feet, on the fifteenth lot of the fourth concession of Madoc.

"During my stay in the county of Hastings, numerous specimens, rich in visible gold, were shewn to me as having come from different localities more or less remote from the Richardson mine. A person gave me two portions of rock coarsely pulverised, which assured me he had collected on the nineteenth lot of the fifth and the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc. The first of these was me, by a mechanical assay, for 1310 grains of rock, not less than 509 grains of gold, and the second from 885 grains of rock, 60 grains of gold. In conclusion, I have only to repeat, what I had the honour to inform you by my letter from Belleville, that the discovery of a deposit of gold of extraordinary richness, on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession of Madoc, was, in my opinion, an established fact, and one that could hardly be exceptional in the region,—that this discovery, as well as that of the presence of distinct traces of gold, both in quartz and in the ochreous matter extracted from shallow excavations, made in several localities in the county of Hastings, was sufficient to give a favourable character to the region, and finally, that I anticipated successful results from the explorations which will probably be made next spring on a large scale, in that region.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, A. MICHEL.

"Montreal, January 29, 1867."

So far as new discoveries of gold are concerned, the past has been a quiet week. On Tuesday morning, however, we were shown by Mr. N. Strong, of Port Hope, a few small specimens of gold which had just been washed out—by some gentlemen who were then engaged in "panning" some more of the same material—from earth taken from near the surface of his late purchase, the "Barry" mine in Elzevir.

There has been a greater rush of visitors than ever this week to the Madoc Mines, and the amount of travel is already so great as to render it necessary to put on extra lines of regular stages from Belleville.

A village, called "Eldorado" has been laid out by Mr. Moore on his farm in the immediate vicinity of the Richardson mine, and a number of the lots have already been purchased.

A Belleville company has finally bought the claim of Messrs Carr and Johnson to the Richardson Mine and with two sets of rival claimants, the law will have to decide between them before mining operations can be resumed there.

RUMORED STOPPAGE OF THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A special telegram to the *Leader*, dated Ottawa, the 19th inst., says:—

"It is rumoured that the Crown Lands [Department or Commissioner] will stop the sale of lands contiguous to Madoc until certain arrangements shall be made relative to Crown timber lands."

We wonder whether this means that no more sales at "special terms" will be permitted, or that a very special one, already effected, is to be annulled?

The Iron Mines of Madoc.

On Wednesday last, Mr T. C. Wallbridge, M.P.P., commenced opening the Kane Ore bed, and a gang of men are at present at work upon it. It is his intention we understand to raise a few tons of the Ore for shipment to Glasgow, Scotland, where parties interested in the manufacture of Iron and Steel by new process are desirous of testing the Madoc ore. It will be recollected that about 18 months ago, a Mr. Fall ridge sent several tons of the same ore to Three Rivers, and that the experiment proved most satisfactory. These continued efforts to bring the minerals of this county under the notice of capitalists must certainly tend to their further and rapid development.

MARRIED.

SNIDER—GILBERT.—In Belleville, on the 17th instant, by Rev. Geo. Sniderson of A. Snider, Belleville, to Sarah L. Gilbert, eldest daughter of John A. M. Gilbert, Sidney.

Methodist Episcopal Soiree.

Although Madoc, in proportion to its resident population, has probably more churches than any other village in Canada, and has consequently to provide for more than an average number of annual tea-meetings, they always appear to be decidedly popular "institutions." The Soiree in the M. E. Church, on Friday evening last, was no exception to the general rule—the attendance being so numerous as to fill every seat, and the audience appearing to be well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The chair was taken by E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., who, after a few remarks, introduced the Rev. Joseph Wild, of Belleville, who proceeded to deliver a lecture "On Names." The reverend gentleman presented his subject in a manner which fully sustained the reputation he has gained wherever he has addressed the public, of being one of the most talented and deservedly popular speakers in Canada. —Brief addresses were also delivered by the Rev Messrs Morrow, of Madoc; S. A. Thomson and A. Campbell, of Stirling, and G. Thomson, of Madoc. The exercises of the evening were agreeably interspersed with frequent pieces of vocal and instrumental music by the choir.—The proceeds, including the sum obtained at the children's tea-meeting on Saturday, amounted to something over $80.

Church of England Tea-Meeting & Concert.

The Tea-meeting and Concert in aid of the Building fund of St John's Church came off, as announced, on Tuesday evening last.—As a room large enough to hold the number expected could not be obtained in the village it was found necessary to hold the meeting in the building, which when finished is to be a church, but which is yet unconsecrated and in which no service has as yet been celebrated.—The room was at an early hour crowded to excess, and after full justice had been done to the good things provided for the occasion, the audience were presented with a musical and literary treat, combining amusement and edification. The Rev C Fox, of St Thomas' church, Belleville read a selection from Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," which though somewhat lengthy, was rendered with taste and feeling. The "Ladder of Fame" was also read by the Rev S Jones, of Christ Church, Belleville, with good effect.—Several Amateur musicians from the same town graced the occasion by their presence, and contributed in no slight degree to the success of the entertainment. Nor must we neglect to mention that there was a display of talent from our own village, the selection of music being made with care and executed so as to give general satisfaction.—The Rev G Grout, of Stirling, and the Rev W Bond, of Rosslyn, were also present, but declined speaking, on account of the length of the programme at the close of the proceedings, the Incumbent, the Rev K L Jones, in a brief speech thanked the audience for their attendance, as also those who assisted in the entertainment. The amount realized was upwards of $130. At the Children's Tea-Meeting on the following day an additional $12 was taken, making a total of $162.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A TREE.—William Gleason, while engaged in chopping on his farm, lot 2 in the 3rd concession, Madoc, was instantaneously killed, about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. A tree which he had just felled, in falling caught upon a high stump, and glancing off, in the rebound struck the unfortunate man, who was standing some feet off. He was instantly killed, his neck and shoulder being broken by the force of the blow. The deceased, who was about 27 years of age, leaves, we are sorry to say, a widow and three or four young children, totally unprovided for.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Thursday, by Coroner Bull, at Lake's Hotel, Huntingdon, on the body of a man named Moss, who was found a day or two before, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The deceased was discovered by a little boy, lying on the snow, in a field a short distance from Lake's, on the road to Stirling. He was employed occasionally on odd jobs about the hotel, and had been missing for some days, but his absence caused no remark, as he was in the habit of going off for several days at a time. When found, he was lying on his face, with his hands tightly clutching his waistcoat, and with the razor with which he committed the fatal deed, close by his side. He was about forty years of age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS.

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq, Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS MANUFACTURING for the Chaudiere district and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c.—Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having Ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

738 St Joseph Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE for SIX DOLLARS given by the undersigned to Dr. McQUILLAN, on the 5th of October, 1866 as no Value has been received.

Huntingdon, Feb. 20, 1867. GEORGE McGINNESS.

LUMBER.

SEASONED LUMBER, suitable for any market, may be had at the YORK RIVER MILLS, FARADAY.—No change in price. Apply to

J. CLEAR.

For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada, West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in the section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, 75 cents.

MURDOCH & REID,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old. ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS.

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

WANTED, a SCHOOL TEACHER, (Male or Female,) with a Second or Third Class Certificate, who has taught school before, in School Section No. 14, HUNTINGDON.

JOHN McKINNON,
JOHN COLLINS,
SAMUEL CHAMBERS, } Trustees.

Huntingdon, Feb. 2, 1867.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE !!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Store and Dwelling.
No. 3, ditto, occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 12, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 31, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR, LAKE, WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge) consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Nos. 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's ore, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H.R.
Lot 84 (Free Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 31 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 1 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
Also, parts of 3 in the 13th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 60 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.

☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc—300 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C.W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells:
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings, from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Letters from England by a late mail indicate that four regiments will be recalled from Canada as soon as navigation opens. The 7th Fusilleers, the 25th, and 30th regiments, are mentioned as likely to go.

John Redpath & Son of Montreal have decided to commence the manufacture of sugar from beet, and have contracted with various farmers for two millions pounds of beet, to be delivered next autumn, at the rate of $4 per ton.

The Minerve says it is nearly certain that all preparations are made for beginning the work of fortifying Montreal in May or June; and that the plans for Longueil, St. Hubert, St. Lambert, and Laprairie, have been in preparation for two years, but were only finished last autumn.

The list of Canadian post-offices for the year 1867 has just been published. On the 1st of January, there were 2,295 post-offices in operation: an increase of 68 over last year.

The provincial gunboats, Rescue and Prince Alfred are to be placed immediately in a state of repair and efficiency for service on the lakes on the opening of navigation.

Applications have already been made for commissions in the Canadian navy.

It is stated that the government of Newfoundland intend sending a commissioner to Paris to represent the colony, and reply to any enquiries respecting the resources and present condition of the country.

The Quebec Chronicle urges the necessity of serving out to the Quebec volunteers the Peabody breech-loaders, so as to accustom the men to the use of such arms. It is stated that there are at present 30,000 knapsacks in store here, and also the whole of the Peabody breech-loaders lately contracted for.

The Guelph Mercury says:—The collector of inland revenue for Guelph seized some two or three sleigh loads of whiskey last week, at Aberfoyle, while on its way to Hamilton. We understand it came from Fergus and Elora, and had been shipped without the owners having procured the necessary permits. Hence the seizure. We have not learned whether the matter has yet been adjusted. Our distillers will have to be more careful in future in attending to the regulations of the excise department.

The following "complimentary" notice was given by the Kingston News last week:—It is now some time since the band of the 14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles has given any public sign of its being above ground. Last night, however, about half a dozen of their best players assembled at the corner of King and Princess streets, and gave the people of that locality a touch of their quality, and several rich samples of their "progress and deficiency." The playing was remarkable, if not euphonious, and hard to match out of Rockwood. It is high time that these street noises were put a stop to by those who have it in their power to do away with the nuisance.

The *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of the arrest of the murderer who was lately being sought after along the Hastings Road:—"In the month of December last a most brutal murder was committed in Franconia, New Hampshire. A poor old man named George Maxwell was found lying dead in his kitchen, the head almost severed from the body, and the axe with which the murder was committed buried deep in the skull of the victim. Immediate pursuit was made after a gold miner named Samuel Mills, who evaded arrest by stealing the murdered man's horse and buggy, with which he fled to a place named Gorham, about 40 miles distant, and then fled into the interior. The local authorities having failed in their efforts, secured the services of Mr. Detective Sargent, from Boston, and that intrepid officer at once started in pursuit. He tracked Mills through New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Maine, and by the Grand Trunk to Montreal, thence to Kingston, and there for the first time lost trace of the murderer. But hearing that a man answering the description had procured a passage to Belleville, Mr. Sargent at once left for this town, put himself in communication with Capt. James, and both officers proceeded to Madoc and from there to the Gold Mines. They searched every suspected house, but were baffled in their object. The Detective then left Belleville for Racine, in Wisconsin, intending to follow the scent as far as the mines on Lake Superior; but Capt. James received a telegram that the murderer Mills had been captured at Galena, in Illinois. Mr. Sargent is the officer that captured the Bedenham Bank robbers, and we are glad that his long and arduous search after a fiend in human form has resulted in success."

Bank of Upper Canada.—A correspondent of the Globe says: "It is not generally known to the unfortunate holders of Upper Canada Bank bills, that by taking them to the bank they can get a receipt for them, bearing interest at six per cent. on their full faced value, signed by the assignees of the bank and equally valid as the bills are. The document is made transferable, and will be taken in payment of debts due to the bank, and so will be saleable at any time. This is worth remembering."

The Fall of Table Rock.—The St. Catharines Journal of Wednesday evening gives some further particulars of the fall of Table Rock. It will be remembered that some years since a very large section of this rock, which had been hanging in a very threatening position for some time, broke off with a loud noise, and tumbled down the precipice into the bosom of the Niagara, and that only a few years since another large slice of this once famous rock went the way of all rocks about the Falls. It is probable that the heavy snow storms and sudden and violent "thaws" of the past month or six weeks had loosened the balance of the rock, and thus caused its disappearance. The loss of this favourite resort for tourists and visitors to the Falls will be severely felt, at least on this side of the river, as very many were induced to visit the "north shore" just for the purpose of seeing it. Col. Peacock, who commanded the wing of our army during the Fenian raid in June last, and who moved his column just fast enough to miss "the boys in green," was on the Table Rock only a few minutes before the last of it fell.

"Joe" Howe.—The Halifax Recorder states that the Hon. Joseph Howe has been requested by the British government to state formally his objections to the confederation project, with the promise that they would receive the most earnest consideration of Her Majesty's advisers. It is also reported that Mr. Howe has got "what he wanted," i. e. an appointment from the imperial government to compensate him for the loss of the fishery commissionership under the treaty. This latter report has yet to be confirmed.

Model of a French-Canadian Village.—The college of St. Anne, at the request of J. C. Taché, deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prepared, in relief, an accurate plan of the village, with the church and college, to be sent to the Paris Exposition. This is a good idea. Perhaps Upper Canada would get up for the same exposition a back-woods village, with the stumps in the streets and gardens, and the inevitable store, mill, blacksmith's shop, and schoolhouse.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Yellow Race.—As we are led to expect the arrival of a large number of Chinese in Madoc in a comparatively short time, the following sketch of their habits, given by Hepworth Dixon, editor of the London Athenæum, in his "New America," may be found interesting:—

"The Yellow Man, generally a Chinese, often a Malay, sometimes a Dyak, has been drawn into the Pacific States from Asia, and from the Eastern Archipelago, by the hot demand for labour; any kind of which comes to him as a boon. From digging in the mine to cooking an omelette and ironing a shirt, he is equal to everything by which dollars can be gained. Of these yellow people there are now sixty thousand in California, Utah, and Montana; they come and go; but many more of them come than go. As yet these harmless crowds are weak and useful. Hop Chang keeps a laundry; Chi Hi goes out as cook; Cum Thing is a maid-of-all-work. They are in no man's way, and they labour for a crust of bread; carrying the hod when Mike has run away to the diggings, and scrubbing the floor when Biddy has made some wretch the happiest of his sex. Supple and patient, these yellow men, though far from strong, are eager for any kind of work; but they prefer the employments of women to those of men, delighting in an engagement to wash clothes, to nurse babies, and to wait on guests. They make very good butlers and chamber-maids. Loo Sing, a jolly old girl in pig tail, washes your shirts, starching and ironing them very neatly, except that you cannot persuade him to refrain from spitting on your cuffs and fronts. To him spitting on linen is the same as damping it with drops of water; and the habits of his life prevent him, even though you catch him by the pig-tail, and rub his tiny bit of nose on the burning iron, from seeing that it is not the same to you. To-day, these yellow men are sixty thousand weak; in a few years they may be six hundred thousand strong. They will ask for votes. They will hold the balance of parties. In some districts they will make a majority; selecting the judges, forming the juries, interpreting the laws. Those yellow men are Buddhists, professing polygamy, practising infanticide. Next year is not more sure to come in its own season than a great society of Asiatics to dwell on the Pacific slopes. A Buddhist church, fronting the Buddhist churches in China and Ceylon, will rise in California, Oregon, and Nevada. More than all, a war of labour will commence between the races which feed on beef and the races which thrive on rice, one of those wars in which the victory is not necessarily with the strong. White man, black man, red man, yellow man, each has a custom of his own to follow, a genius of his own to prove, a conscience of his own to respect; custom which is not of kin, genius which is largely different, and conscience which is fiercely hostile."

VARIETIES.

When is a hen most likely to hatch?—When she is in earnest (her nest).

Briggs has a faculty for getting things cheap. The other day he had a beautiful set of teeth inserted for nothing. He kicked a dog.

"When was Rome built?" inquired a school inspector. "In the night, sir," was the ready reply. "In the night!" said he. "How do you make that out?"—"Why, sir, you know Rome wasn't built in a day."

Fenelon, who had often teased Richelieu (and ineffectually it would seem) for subscriptions to charitable undertakings, was one day telling him that he had just seen his picture. "And did you ask it for a subscription?" said Richelieu, sneeringly. "No, I saw there was no chance," replied the other; "it was so like you."

A religious body having resolved to build a new church, the pastor went about begging very zealously, accepting not only the widow's, but the child's mite. In the Sunday school one Sunday, while instructing them, he compared himself to a shepherd, and then inquired what the latter did with his flock. One bright-eyed little fellow promptly replied, "he sheare them!"

The Custom-house officers of Belgium lately seized a man, horse and cart, engaged in an ingenious method of smuggling. On a small horse a larger skin had been skilfully adapted, and the interval stuffed with tobacco.

A cat recently got into the large cylinder of the Hoe press of the North British Mail newspaper. The unfortunate puss remained quiet for about 200 revolutions, when, as the speed increased, she sprang from the cylinder, and falling upon the "forms," was "distributed" over them so completely, that it took some time to clear her mangled remains from the types.

A very singular accident occurred recently in Sir Tatton Sykes's park, at Sledmere, on the Yorkshire Wolds, England. The large pond was frozen over, and snow was upon the ice. One beast got upon the ice and was immersed. The bellowing of the drowning beast attracted others to the spot, and they one by one followed to the place and were gradually immersed by the breaking of the ice, and ten were drowned.

Ice in London.—On the night of the 22nd of January, the streets of London witnessed what is best described as a phenomenon from its very unusual occurrence. This was a fall of rain which froze immediately on reaching the ground. The whole surface of the streets and pavement, every object on which the rain had fallen was coated with a sheet of ice of uniform thickness, which glistened like a film of glass or varnish. In a few minutes the streets were rendered impassable. It was painful to see the omnibuses and cab-horses stumbling in all directions on a sheet of ice as hard and smooth as a slide, and much more treacherous from its uneven surface. Innumerable accidents happened. At midnight the streets were full of skaters. One gentleman skated from Onslow Square to St. James's Square without once removing his skates.